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LABOR'S POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

BY SAMUEL GOMPERS.

The question of the most effective use of the political and industrial power of the workers during the coming Congressional campaign was the most important subject considered by the Protest Conference of the workers and their sympathizers held in Washington on March 18-19 to consider the situation in which they found themselves as a result of recent Supreme Court decisions and the apathy of Congress toward their interests.

One of the most important contributions to the deliberations of the conference was the presentation of the tabulated statistics of the vote cast for Congressional candidates in 1904 and 1906. These figures acquired additional importance from the fact that in 1906 labor, for the first time, made a strong effort to elect its friends to Congress and defeat its enemies.

That the dominant majority in Congress was cut from 112 to 56 by labor's efforts in the campaign of 1906, is a fact which has been sedulously ignored by the partisan press of the country, yet this, a most remarkable and encouraging result, grew out of a campaign entered upon very late by the workers, without adequate means to carry on the work in Congressional districts scattered throughout the country. The statistics of the Congressional vote cast in 1904 and 1906, with the comparison of relative pluralities, were carefully compiled by Mr. Thos. F. Tracy and Mr. Arthur E. Holder, the Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor, and were presented to the Protest Conference.

The results of the Congressional elections * * * are worthy of the careful study of the members and friends of labor. The figures are absolutely authentic and were obtained from the Secretaries of State in the various States. The increases or decreases in pluralities demonstrate beyond doubt the practicability and influence of the American Federation of Labor plan of campaign, and should be an incentive to all ardent, active unionists and their friends to give renewed activity to this movement this year when so much is at stake. * * *

The efforts of the workers in 1906 to elect their friends and defeat their enemies yielded results that are rich in suggestion as to what may be accomplished in the future by a still more united effort.

The comparison of the increased and decreased pluralities is a most interesting study. It will be especially valuable to the voters in the respective districts because they are able to judge for themselves what were the influences which decided the vote in 1906 and they alone can carry into full effect the determination of the people of the country to protect and defend the natural and inherent rights of the workers.

Every one must realize that in a campaign of

this kind funds are necessary to pay the legitimate expenses, such as hall rent, printing, and postage. When it is considered that our total income for carrying on this work in 1906 was only \$8,225.94, all of which was donated by local unions and friends and in view of the fact that recently the press of the country has been exposing the enormous amounts which were raised from corporations or their representatives for corruption purposes the American Federation of Labor, its members and friends, may well be proud of its achievements in the past and may hope for a far greater measure of success in the future.

The campaign as conducted was on clean, honest, non-partisan lines in every particular, and was a credit to those who had it in charge. An itemized statement of every penny of income and expenditure has been printed, and given full publicity, something that has never been done before in the history of a political party or movement.

The same course will be pursued in the impending campaign.

We have every reason to believe that in view of the serious crisis which confronts the workers, there will be far greater political activity this year than ever before. Our campaign work will still be dependent upon voluntary contributions from friends and sympathizers, but we have no fear whatever of the result, for our cause is just and righteous.

While no distinct effort was made to form labor parties *per se* in 1906, the policy was followed of electing men who had paid-up union cards in their pockets, where the opportunity presented itself. In many States, this proved successful to a degree. When it was not possible to do this candidates for office were questioned and their records noted, and where they expressed themselves favorable to labor's measures, regardless of party, they received the support of labor. The action of every member of the 60th Congress in regard to labor's measures and interests has been carefully noted and this information will be available in every district for campaign purposes.

In addition to the efforts made in the Congressional campaign in 1906 the results accomplished in the various States, in the election of our friends to the State Legislatures, as well as to municipal offices, should not be lost sight of. We will publish later some statistics on that point.

The policy advocated by the American Federation of Labor was effectively carried out by the State and central labor bodies, in many instances successfully in 1906, and they will be prepared this year to profit by that experience and accomplish still greater results.

The practicability of our political movement has demonstrated itself in the action of the 60th Congress. Members of that body who, prior to the last election, imagined that labor measures were some-

thing with which to play the game of "battledore and shuttlecock," and who were either hostile or indifferent, have now realized that even where they were not defeated, yet by the enormous reductions in the pluralities, a stinging rebuke had been administered them, and their record will be made the basis for future action at the hands of the workers. Already can be seen the handwriting on the wall and without fear of contradiction it can be said that Labor will guard its interests and make its political power felt to a greater degree in the next Congress than in former ones, and better results will be obtained.

One of the greatest difficulties that has to be overcome in the utilization of our political power is the adherence to party organizations by a large number of workers who can give no logical reason for their action. Indeed, it is a fact that in innumerable instances a large number of our citizens for years have gone on blindly voting for either one of the two great parties, and could give no other reason for doing so except that their father or grandfather had voted that way and they continued in their practices. Times have changed since then and new circumstances demand a new use of the voting power.

It is against this sort of action that the American Federation of Labor has been carrying on an agitation for years, advising its members to discontinue this procedure. It has endeavored to inspire them to think and act politically for themselves, rather than have the party boss dictate for them. Our men of labor should realize that *principle* is far more important than party domination. The results, so far, of our independent action have surprised and in many instances created consternation among party machines and party dictators. At no time in the history of our movement was there so much independent voting as there was in the last campaign. The spirit is growing rapidly; there will be far better results this year.

Party machines and bosses can readily cope with organized rivals, always knowing their strength and their weakness, and can easily cause dissension among the latter to the confusion and ultimate disruption of the rival movement. Party leaders appreciate the potency of the independent voting power. It causes them much loss of sleep and trouble. They fear the growth of this spirit of independent voting more than anything else, as they realize that it means their ultimate destruction as dictators.

The policy of independent voting will be continued with a renewed vigor. It is already deeply impressed upon the minds of the workers that for them to be absolutely free from party domination and political slavery they should always and ever bear in mind that: "they who would be free must first strike the blow."

The American workingman is fast shaking off the coils of the party boss and dictator, and in the future will continue to assert himself a *free* man politically.

Yes, after all is said and done, the last campaign from the viewpoint of the American Federation of Labor was a success, and there is every reason to hope that the impending campaign will be a greater one. Labor will continue to exercise its political activity to protect its rights, and defend them, not only for the present but for the future.

SOME THINGS ABOUT THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT.

Unfortunately, the trade union movement is seldom brought to the notice of the public, except in times of stress and strife. The public knows little or nothing of the benevolent work of the unions. The great good accomplished by the unions in times of peace remains untold, insofar as the public press is concerned. If made fully acquainted with the facts as to the suffering which is relieved by the unions among their members, there would be surprises in store for those who regard the trade unions only as striking machines.

The trade unions, through their sick, death and out-of-work benefits, care for their members in distress and often save them from becoming subjects of charity or public charges. There is no more liberal or charitable institution in all the world than the trade unions, especially toward their own members.

Trade unions have shortened the hours of labor, which forced the employment of more people and forced a larger distribution of wages, reduced the number of unemployed and thereby reduced poverty. In reducing the hours of labor the trade unions have given to the workers more time for rest, recreation and culture of the mind, without loss in wages, which made of them better citizens.

Trade unions have been, and are, preventing the employment of child labor in factories, which forces the employment of more adults and places the children in school, thus preventing the stultification of young humanity and aiding the coming generation to better equip itself mentally, morally and physically for life's struggle.

Trade unions have instilled in the workingmen a new-born hope and a spirit of independence which makes life more worth living. They have taught the workingman self-reliance, instead of reliance upon charity. They have taught him and his class to rely upon their own resources and to work out their own destiny.

Trade unions have awakened in the workingmen a cognizance of their rights and a desire and a determination to attain them.

Trade unions have bound the workingmen together in a brotherhood which teaches respect for each other and promotes good fellowship between them.

Trade unions have provided for the workingmen meeting places where they discuss and hear discussed the things which vitally affect their material well-being, better acquainting themselves with their actual condition and making of themselves thinkers, talkers and doers in their own behalf.

Trade unions have forced better sanitary conditions in mines and work shops, and more and better safeguards for dangerous machinery, thus rendering the workers less liable to death, disease or injury to the body.

Trade unions have prevented wages from being reduced; they have prevented the hours of labor from being lengthened, and they have, by united action, prevented numerous impositions which the workingman, under the strain of modern business methods, would surely have been heir to. Had the trade unions no other achievements to their credit, except the social wrongs which they have prevented, this in itself is ample justification for their existence. The trade unions, however, in addition to what they have prevented, have many achievements to their credit which make for the uplift of humanity.

It has been the hard fighting, persistent effort and good generalship of organized labor that has wrung from reluctant employers the reduction from twelve, thirteen and fourteen hours' work to the present more humane workday, establishing it first at one point and then at another, so that all business, whether on a union or non-union basis, was forced to conform to the shorter workday, and the same implies with equal force to the wages and other im-

proved conditions which have come to labor in recent years.

THE TRADE UNION NOT A TRUST.

Though not a trust, the trade union develops through the conditions which trusts produce, namely, the introduction of machinery, the subdivision of labor and the adoption of vast and complicated systems of production which obliterate the individual and force him to associate with his fellows in order that collectively they may protect their rights as wage workers.

Let us reiterate emphatically that the trade union is not, and from its very nature cannot be, a trust. It is sometimes called a trust by the narrow-minded, who expose their ignorance of economic first principles.

The trade union is the voluntary association of the many for the benefit of all. The trust is the association of a few for the benefit of the few. The trade union puts no limit upon its membership, except that of skill and character; it welcomes every wage-worker. In fact, its strength and influence is measured by its numbers, and it solicits membership. Quite the reverse is true of the trusts. They seek no new recruits and try to crowd out the smaller ones who are in.

Trusts consist of organizations for the control of products. Laborers have no products to control. They possess only their power to produce. Certainly there can be no trust in a thing unproduced, which has no material existence. For this, if for no other reason, it is unsound, as well as untrue, to designate organizations of labor as trusts.

The trade union makes production and distribution more uniform and effective, because, through shortening the hours, it distributes employment and wages to more people. The trade union seeks to distribute the benefits of modern methods of production to the largest number, while trusts produce the opposite effect.

WHY TRADE UNIONS OPPOSE UNRESTRICTED IMMIGRATION.

The opposition of the trade union to promiscuous immigration is not because of hatred for foreign races or because union men are jealous of their presence, but it is because of the fact that many large corporations are engaged in misleading and bringing them here for the sole purpose of reducing wages, which means demoralization of the American standard of living. Seven and a quarter millions of men, women and children coming into and mingling with the working population of this land in the short period of ten years, as shown by government reports, must have had a tremendous influence for good or evil. When immigrants come to any country in greater numbers than can be assimilated, no matter how great the resources of the country to which they come, if they are of a lower standard of living, they necessarily must be harmful to the working people of such country.

WHY TRADE UNIONS DENOUNCE THE INJUNCTION PROCESS.

We recognize that under our laws and form of government the employers may have a property right in the real estate, houses, machinery and other appliances necessary to conduct their business, but we absolutely and positively deny that they have any property right in the workmen, either as producers or as consumers.

The injunction has been changed from its original beneficent intent (to protect property rights) and made an instrument of torture and oppression, to deprive citizens (when they are union men) of their personal rights and liberties. By its abuse, men are restrained from doing lawful things and then found in contempt and sentenced to imprisonment without trial by jury. It is an alarming state of affairs when a judge may first lay down his conception of what a citizen may or may not do and then hale the offender before him for judgment and sentence him without trial by jury or opportunity for defense.

Men's Wear Department

MEN'S 75c GOLF SHIRTS at 45c—Made of good quality plain and corded percales, madras and oxfords; neat, pretty patterns.

MEN'S \$1 GOLF SHIRTS at 69c—Made of fine madras, chevots and novelty cloths; light or dark colors; neat patterns.

MEN'S \$1.25 and \$1.50 GOLF SHIRTS at \$1—All the newest effects for spring and summer, fancy corded percales and French madras.

MEN'S OVERSHIRTS, 40c—Made of good grade black sateen.

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Reliable Shirts and Men's
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Large Stock—Popular Prices

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The injunction process, as now employed in labor disputes, is a one-man process which aims to deny freedom of the press and liberty of speech.

GROWTH AND NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF TRADE UNIONS.

In and out of the American Federation of Labor there are upwards of 35,000 local trade and labor unions in this country, with a combined membership of over two million of wage-workers. Looking back even for the short period of ten years it is difficult to recall the exact position which labor occupied, but in spite of the defects of memory we are surrounded with unmistakable evidence that labor has within that time made great forward strides. In reaching this conclusion, let it be understood that we have in mind no particular organization or locality, but the labor movement in general. Thousands of recruits have been brought into the unions within that period, and it is remarkable that the unions have retained their numbers, even through the panic, as they were never able to do before. It was freely predicted that the unions would drop back, as was the case in the past, but instead of that they are steadfastly retaining their numbers and enjoying a healthy growth, all of which goes to prove that reaction is becoming a thing of the past in the labor movement. The labor movement today enjoys a stability never before attained in its history. It has a concrete membership which can be relied upon, and which enables it to come through each crisis without numerical loss, retaining as it goes the new additions to its numbers as so much added capital stock. This is due to the increasing intelligence of the working class. Old hobbies, superstitions and fanaticisms are being discarded, and the movement is rapidly becoming a recognized institution, with clearly defined methods that are wise, humane and practical.

THE UNION DOES NOT HOLD THE EFFICIENT WORKER DOWN.

The opponents of organized labor continue to make capital of that old bugbear, that the union "holds the efficient worker down to the dead level of the inefficient." It is strange that the non-union employers are the only ones who complain of this great wrong being perpetrated against the efficient. The efficient themselves are not complaining. The truth of the matter is, the efficient are members of the unions and are more interested in maintaining the unions than are the inefficient, for they know that if the unions dissolve and they are left to the mercy of the employer they will be told that they are no better than the inefficient.

The trade unions find it more difficult to organize the inefficient worker than the thorough mechanic, because the inefficient worker holds that he must be free to underbid the mechanic or the latter will receive the preference of employment. Thus, while the opponents of trade unionism charge it with holding down the mechanic, the inefficient workman is just as persistent in asserting that the thorough mechanic has the advantage in the union. The fact is, in proportion as they are organized, the union is a benefit to both the efficient and the inefficient.

IN DEFENSE OF THE BOYCOTT.

Since time immemorial people claiming to be Christians have boycotted the house of prostitution, the saloon and the gambling den, and no one has questioned the legality of the boycott. These institutions are all on the unfair list of Christian leaders. Not only do they refuse to patronize these institutions, but they ostracise those who do, and sometimes they carry the boycott so far as to put the institutions out of business. For example, see what prohibition Christians are trying to do in the distilling and brewing industries, and law itself is the weapon used to make effective the boycott. The trade unions, in the same manner, refuse to patronize those whom they believe are prostituting the workers, and for so doing the Supreme Court holds them amenable to the Sherman law. Why do they not apply this law to those who are striving to destroy

whole industries? Where is the equality before the law?

The contention of our opponents seems to be that an employer may discharge a man, discriminate against him, blacklist and humiliate him for belonging to a union, treat him unfairly in a thousand other ways, and then deny him the right to tell his fellows about the treatment he has received, and whole industries may be destroyed by prohibitionists in the name of law itself. Now, to get at the meat of the coconut, every right of freedom guaranteed to American citizenship under the Constitution supports the workingmen in their right to spread the declaration abroad, that their friends may know that they have been unfairly dealt with. There is no law or precedent in criminal jurisprudence, outside of recent court decisions, making it a misdemeanor to let your friends know it, when you feel you have been misused. Indeed we have come to a critical point, if it is to be pronounced illegal for men to complain and to retaliate when they feel aggrieved. There is not a manufacturer in the country who does not, in the course of his dealings, discriminate against some one, and usually they do not hesitate to tell it broadcast that certain other manufacturers or dealers have dealt unfairly with them. There is not a manufacturer in the country who does not boycott some other manufacturer or business institution every day for treatment alleged to be unfair. The principle is the same as practiced by labor unions. To deny this right is equal to saying that the citizen, when questioned, shall speak well of his enemies, no matter how badly they use him. No sensible manufacturer would care to have this principle applied to himself in his business. Business men, as well as laboring men, want to be free to criticize, condemn and complain at will. The right to protest, when one has been unjustly used is being denied in Russia, and the result is, the Russian Empire is in a constant state of riot and rebellion. The boycott involves the question of the right to buy and to refuse to buy, in fact the very right to spend one's money as he chooses. Every liberty-loving man will insist on exercising that right. Our opponents are the last who would submit to interference with that right.—*Coopers Journal*.

DOES NOT CARE FOR MONEY.

A New York reporter asked Sam Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, if he had any stocks, bonds or securities—anything from which you may clip coupons?

"Not a share of anything. I have not an investment. I have no estate; when I die all I will leave to my family will be \$550, my cigarmakers' union insurance. I have no other property. I do not care for money. I believe that I can get the few dollars that I want—if not as President of the American Federation, at my trade or some other work. I am poor. I am proud to say that I am poor."

Mr. Gompers told his friend that "such a thing as a servant in the Gompers' household had never been known."

POLITICS IN THE UNION.

Politics and unionism don't work in harmony in the true sense of the word, for politics, if brought into the union, would corrupt the union and destroy its usefulness, yet, nevertheless, the time is ripe for union men to take an active part in politics. It is not necessary to bring politics into the union; let the various unions appoint committeemen or hold an occasional mass meeting, put out some good, true, union men for office and let every union man work and vote for them. That's not politics—just a simple game of getting honest men and our friends into office—and the result will be beneficial and good men and not political shysters elected to office, says the *Kansas City Labor Record*.

Smoke the La Pacosta, the best ten-cent union-made cigar. **

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FOR HONEST VALUES
—TRADE WITH US—

ROOS BROS.

Fillmore at
O'Farrell

Van Ness at
Bush

There was a union man and he had
a union card,
And he yelled about his union all
day long,
But there was no union label on
his pair of overalls
Which was inconsistent and at the
same time wrong.
Now there's no excuse for this
union man
With his union card and his roar,
If his dealer don't carry the "Boss
of the Road"
He can find them at some first
class store.



Whether your treat or the other
fellow's—it's a treat to drink

Old Gilt Edge Whiskey

Rye or Bourbon

For Rent—Larkin Hall

590 Eddy St., seats comfortably 350
persons. Friday, Saturday, Sunday
and Monday. \$5.00 per meeting.



SOLD BY
2,000 DEALERS WHY?

ASIATIC EXCLUSION.

President Tveitmoe Refutes Certain Statements Published in the "Call."

President O. A. Tveitmoe of the Asiatic Exclusion League has sent the following communication to the editor of the San Francisco *Call* in refutation of certain statements contained in an article published in that paper on Saturday, May 16:

EDITOR SAN FRANCISCO *Call*:—Your leading article on the first page of today's issue, purporting to have been written by Ira E. Bennett, and sent from Washington as a special dispatch to the *Call* on the subject of Japanese immigration, contains statements and statistics that are incorrect and misleading to your readers.

There are few newspaper writers that I respect more highly than Ira E. Bennett, and I cannot account for the discrepancies between his article and the Government reports in any other way than to attribute them to telegraphic or typographical errors.

After advising that the "members of Congress are authority for the statement that the President has addressed a strong remonstrance to Japan on account of the continued influx of Japanese laborers;" that "the State Department declines to make any statement in reference to the matter," and that "regret is expressed in official circles at the failure of Japan to arrest the flow of laborers to the United States," the article says:

"The passport agreement came into force in January, 1907, and a drop of 4304 occurred in immigration for that month; February shows a decrease of 2157; March of 2198 and April of 1185."

The official bulletins of the Bureau of Immigration on file in the Bureau of Publicity and Statistics of the Asiatic Exclusion League do not agree with the above figures, as will be seen by comparing them with the following table compiled from Government reports showing arrivals of Japanese by months and years, with the increase of 1907 over 1906 and the decrease of 1908 from the entries of 1907.

	Admitted		In-crease		De-crease
	1906	1907	1908	1907	1908
January . . .	911	5275	971	4364	2157
February . . .	1294	3389	1232	2095	2157
March. . . .	1383	3400	1202	2017	2198
	3588	12064	3405	8476	8659

It will be seen from this comparison that there was a heavy increase in the immigration from Japan into the United States in the year 1907 over that of 1906 and a considerable decrease in 1908 for the months of January, February and March.

This decrease is the result of the Root amendment, which went into force in April, 1907, and the passport agreement that came into force in January, 1908, and not "in 1907."

It is true that the bulletins of the Bureau of Immigration merely give the number of immigrants "officially" admitted, and it is equally true that the Japanese have been coming surreptitiously in droves into the United States from Mexico.

There are reliable reports on file in the archives of the Asiatic Exclusion League showing that Japanese laborers have sneaked over the border lines in gangs ranging from 10 to 25. There are today thousands of Japanese in the United States in violation of the immigration law and the so-called "exclusion agreement." This but proves that the present Japanese exclusion policy adhered to by the administration at Washington has turned out to be a dismal failure, as predicted.

Exclusion of Asiatics by treaty or through diplomatic agreements is an impossibility, because Oriental diplomacy is the highest art of refined treachery; and it is also a noted fact that the most honorable Nipponese have never been over-zealous in keeping their agreements.

The article referred to further states that the "Government must turn to Japan for redress and demand that it prevent the departure for the United

States of its laborers, or permit the enforcement here of the exclusion law."

If we are to seek redress from Japan on the immigration question, then God help the American people; and if it has come to this, that the United States of America must ask the permission of Japan to legislate for the benefit of the American people, then it is really doubtful if even God Almighty can help us.

The treaty of Portsmouth gave peace to the world, and earned for President Roosevelt the Nobel prize from the Norwegian Storting. All humanity and all the world sighs and prays for peace, but this boon will never come through diplomatic channels. The real harbinger of peace is a large, efficient, modern navy patrolling the Pacific Ocean under the American flag.

The hordes of Asia are pressing into Siberia and into America, and the white nations of the earth fifty years hence may find cause to regret the Treaty of Portsmouth, if they do not in time take the proper precautions.

In conclusion, it may be stated that the newspapers of San Francisco do not need to get information from Washington with special dispatches on the Asiatic immigration question, because the Bureau of Publicity and Statistics of the Asiatic Exclusion League is always at their disposal, and the latest reports from the Government and other sources are always at hand.

Hence they do not need to cross the continent to get authentic and reliable information on this question.

O. A. TVEITMOE,

President Asiatic Exclusion League.

CIVIC FEDERATION FOR CANADA.

Mr. John Armstrong, Commissioner of Labor for the Province of Ontario, Canada, in his recent annual report of the Labor Department, makes the following suggestion:

"Would it not be possible for our people to form such an organization as has been established in the United States under the name of the Civic Federation, one of its objects being industrial peace, and to endeavor to improve the relations between employers and employees? This body comprises employers, labor leaders, professional men, educators, publicists and others. As one of its promoters said in an address to the members: 'It is a fundamental point in law that no man should be a judge of his own cause. So it should be with trade unions and employers. Neither the men nor the employers should assume to sit in judgment in their own case, because neither can see both sides of the question. It is very rarely indeed in my experience that one party is entirely right and the other party wholly wrong. You must get a disinterested party to judge between them and all will be well.' Have we not among us men of public spirit who would be willing thus to associate themselves to endeavor to bring to an amicable and impartial settlement this class of disputes, without interfering with definite trade regulations?"

KEEP UP THE AGITATION.

Just suppose that the 3,000,000 organized workmen of the country should resolve to purchase nothing but union made goods. Don't you know that the demand created for fair products would soon result in the unionizing of all industries throughout the country? Let our loyal trade unionists think this matter over, talk it in your weekly meetings, agitate it among the absentees, and make as much a demand for the label of all crafts as you do your own, and see what will be accomplished. Don't you know that if every union man asked for the label on everything he purchased the merchants would soon begin to sit up and take notice? Don't you believe that if this was kept up our merchants would soon begin to order nothing but union made goods? Just let the brothers create the demand, and it will surely be supplied. Keep up the agitation.

Demand union-stamped shoes.



Chas. Lyons
London Tailor

UNION LABEL USED



Suits To Order \$20 up
Trousers \$5 up
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771 MARKET ST. Between Third and Fourth Sts.
731 VAN NESS AVE. Between Turk and Eddy
1432 FILLMORE ST. Between Ellis and O'Farrell

The Only Union Furniture Store in San Francisco.

¶ The store that has advertised in *your paper, this paper*, almost from its first issue—and has kept it up continually, in season and out of season.

¶ The furniture store that has met every union issue frankly and amicably—the *one* that has kept every union agreement honorably.

¶ It is entitled to your patronage and wants it.

¶ You cannot buy dependable furniture for less money, you cannot get fairer treatment anywhere.

¶ Loyalty to your union is good; loyalty to your pocket-book is good; loyalty to both is better.

STERLING
FURNITURE COMPANY

1049 Market Street

Opposite McAllister.

ANCIENT HISTORY OF LABOR MOVEMENT.

It is a fact that will cause astonishment to most men, being known to but few, that organized labor—labor unions in the strict interpretation of that word and much as they exist today—flourished long before the present Christian era. "All antiquity," says C. Osborne Ward in his great book, "The Ancient Lowly," "was a hive of trade unions. They existed literally by the hundreds of thousands in the golden age.

It was the custom in ancient times, partly made necessary by law, for these organizations to chisel the names of their members and their proceedings on stone.

So it has come about that they have handed down to posterity a complete record of their rules of procedure and their business operations. Indeed, one of the earliest of these organizations known is that of the union of the carvers and gravers who worked in letters. It was part of their business to acquire sufficient knowledge of Greek and Latin to fit them for their tasks.

Were it not for these tracts in stone the whole subject might have been obscured, if not lost, in the mists of time from which the epigraphist and the archaeologist have rescued it.

But the words carved on the stone by the members of these antique institutions, unearthed by the score in the museums of the old world and found in the fields of Rome, Greece, Asia Minor and the islands, have defied time and resisted the destructiveness of the ages.

The right of labor to form free organizations—the *jus coudi*—existed in a remote era. Solon, the great lawmaker and lawgiver of antiquity, conferred this right on ancient Greece as early as 580 B. C.

Rome is presumed to have copied it in the celebrated law of the twelve tables.

Justinian incorporated it into the digest.

Numa Pompilius, the good and the wise, who is made a contemporary of Solon by Plutarch, organized the entire working people, according to Mommsen, the renowned German historian, into eight classes of guilds, embracing all the arts and crafts of the age.

It is held, however, that King Numa, borrowing from the Far East, was by no means the originator of the trades union idea. He simply legalized and extended what already existed, perhaps for thousands of years before any recognition whatsoever had been accorded it.

After the peaceful reign of Numa Pompilius—Plutarch states that he followed Romulus to the throne about 690 B. C.—the spirit of conquest was awakened among the patricians.

The artisans were put to work by the thousands to forge into weapons the steel that was to pierce the bodies of those who had no love for them and for whom they in turn could have no love.

Trades unions of sword cutlers, arrowsmiths, shield makers, manufacturers of darts, javelins and spears, each of them separately named and organized under the ancient federation sprang up rapidly on all sides.

Members of trades unions constructed the famous ballistae, or stone throwers, which flung projectiles of various kinds with deadly effect into the ranks of the enemy.

It has been pointed out that since these machines were complicated and difficult to manipulate they were transported to their destination and erected by the members of the collegium mensorum machinariorum, the trades union of the machine adjusters and setters. Jacula, or darts, were used in vast numbers, by the Roman army, and since these were easily destroyed and lasted but a short time, they were manufactured in great quantities by the old unions of weapon makers, all of which found a steady and liberal employer in the government.

There were likewise unions which supplied the army with clothes and shoes, as well as with weapons, and Ward tells us in his "The Ancient Lowly" that "for at least 500 years the armies used union-made

wagons, union-made swords, union-made javelins, bows, and arrows, helmets and shields; more union-made shoes, trousers, hats and coats, and tore down the walls and battlements of their enemies with union-made catapults and battering rams."

The population of Rome, the army and the workers were also supplied with tools by the trades unions.

An inscription found at Verona, dating from the time of Augustus Caesar, tells of a genuine union of wine men, who supplied the Italian metropolis with its favorite beverage.

These organizations of the wine men, it is thought, were in touch with the different parts of Italy, and either owned or else hired wagons or boats to bring the wine to their storehouses.

One sees readily how such a diversity of functions gave support to a vast number of unions and to the still greater number of persons who composed the separate unions.—I. K. Friedman in *Chicago News*.

HOW THEY REASON.

There are men outside the ranks of organized labor who refuse to join, because, as they say, "they want to work where they will, when they want to, as long as they want to, and for what they want to." They greatly prize their independence.

Some of these men are accepting the hours and wages created by organized labor without assisting in any way to further the cause of organized labor.

The man who insists that he will not join a labor union because he wants to work, where, when, as long and for what he wants to, is a joker. Where can a man be found who can do it?

A man who is compelled to earn his living by hard work must accept work when, and where, and on such terms as he can secure it. His boasted independence is a mere wordy vapor.

Organized with his fellows he has an opportunity to have a say regarding his own labor, but alone he is as helpless as a sapling on a moor in a tempest. Many a good man outside of organized labor clings to this idea of personal advantage (which he believes he would lose if he joined a union), and is sued by his brainier fellowman who urges this idea upon him continually.

It is possible to understand this type of man, but it is difficult to get an angle of a man who will take a fellow worker's place when offered a premium to do so in order to starve his fellows into submission. No lower animal will treat his own kind worse than this. But then man is the only animal that hunts its own kind.—*Labor Review*.

BOSTON'S MAYOR A "LEMON."

"I shall not appoint an active member of any trades union to be the head of a city department." In this language Mayor Hibbard of Boston has thrown down the gauntlet to the labor unions, and a bitter conflict during the present administration is imminent unless the mayor relents. No executive officer in the United States has bid such defiance to organized labor. Norman McPhail, President of the Typographical Union, is equally strong in meeting Mayor Hibbard's statement. He says: "You ask me my opinion of Mayor Hibbard's refusal to appoint a union man at the head of a city department, giving as his reason that a man could not be a good union man and a good servant of the city at the same time. Mayor Hibbard has made a serious mistake. No more serious one could be made. In substance he says to the 60,000 trades unionists of Boston: 'You are undesirable citizens. Your membership in a trades union unfits you to hold any position of importance within my gift.'"

[Where were the 60,000 trade unionists of Boston on the day Mayor Hibbard was elected to office? Voting their old line party tickets, of course.—Ed.]

HALL FOR RENT.

Union Hall, in the Labor Temple, is now vacant every Monday evening, on the fourth Friday, and third and fourth Saturdays. The hall will seat about 250 people. Halls available for Saturday meetings.

Young Man! Dress Well

Looking prosperous marks your success in life—therefore

GET THE BEST CLOTHES

and have them made to your order. You can afford to wear the best if you place your order with us, as we make the highest class of garments for less money than you can get elsewhere in the city.

We give satisfaction in every particular. Our personal attention is given all orders and we employ in our workshop none but the best union tailors obtainable.

McDonald & Collett

The Mission Elite Tailors

2284 Mission Street, near 18th



This is the Label of the
Journeyman
Tailors' Union
OF AMERICA used on
Custom-Made Clothing

The following named custom tailoring firms are entitled to use the Union Label of Journeyman Tailors' Union of America:

Kelleher & Browne, 11-15 Seventh St.
Abe Jacobs, 2581 Mission St.
H. Levy, 1790 Sutter, cor. Buchanan.
Bert Armstrong, 941 Fillmore St.
Nate Levy, 1020 Fillmore St.
Rosenblum & Abraham, 1050 Golden Gate Ave.
L. J. Borck, 421 Haight St.
John J. O'Connor, 132 Van Ness Ave.
L. Lubin, 2425 Mission St.
H. Cohen, 828 1/2 Devisadero St.
Gilligan & Harlow, 530-532 McAllister St.
Dixon & McCrystle, Inc., 445 Van Ness Ave.
McDonald & Collett, 18th and Mission Sts.
T. P. O'Dowd, 174 Church St.
H. LeBaron Smith, 756 Golden Gate Ave.
M. Baum, 935 Valencia St.
Charles Lyons, 1432 Fillmore St., 731 Van Ness Ave. and 771 Market St.
W. F. Peters, 3040 Mission St.
A. H. Behm, 3030 24th St.
Jussaitiss & Kainen, 923 Buchanan St.
Joe Fass, 2977 Mission St.
Martin Bros., Market St.
H. Cunningham, 2665 Mission.
Asher Bros., 1150 Market St.
Imperial Clothiers, 2696 Mission St.
A. Ranwick, 2328 Mission St.
I. Dresner, 1188 McAllister St.
Singer & Co., 470 McAllister St.
Jas. S. Cussen, 1117 Market St.
Thos. J. Davis, 926 Market St.
The Grand Pants Co., 1503 Market.
M. Weiner, 3005-3007 Sixteenth St.
The Royal Tailors, 2978-2980 Sixteenth St.
Ryan Bros., 3495 Twentieth St.

S. N. WOOD & CO.

Union Made Clothing

FOUR BIG STORES



CHURCH AND LABOR.

BY REV. CHARLES STELZLE.

I. Charitable Work.

Many a stinging rebuke is administered to the church by workingmen who are absolutely unfamiliar with the facts in the case. Let's confess at the very outset that the church, like every other organization and institution with high ideals and purposes, is falling far short of what it should be, because it is being so largely directed by men and women who are the possessors of considerable human nature—and that should explain a great deal.

And, like some other organizations—labor unions included—the church is doing many things which outsiders know nothing about and for which it receives no credit.

For instance, a great deal is said about the church's lack of interest in the people when charity is needed. Two things are forgotten or unknown when this charge is made. In the first place, it is unquestionably better to have most philanthropic and charitable work upon a large scale done by experts who will really help and not harm through their efforts. Because this is true, the church is represented in, and practically controls, through its membership, nearly every great philanthropic movement of any consequence which is scientifically helping the poor, and the poor do need that kind of help, in spite of the jeers or those who do not give that kind or any other kind of assistance. Glance down the lists of officials who are responsible for the social and ameliorative work in New York City, for example, as it is given in the two-inch thick "Directory of Charities" in that city, and you will find this to be true. Practically all of the money which goes into these hospitals, orphan asylums, schools, clubs and other charitable institutions, comes from the church people. Once in a while the saloonkeeper, the politician, or some other individual or society, seeking notoriety, will hand out a small check in behalf of the unemployed or the distressed, and the impression goes out among workingmen that these are the only folks who are doing anything to help conditions, while others may have, for years, been doing far more substantial things—quietly, systematically and without very much publicity.

Nor must the impression remain undisturbed that these enterprises are supported mainly by the rich, who have gotten their wealth by sweating the poor. Our churches and the institutions supported by them are sustained by the great middle and working classes. There may be in the church some who have made their wealth dishonestly, or, at least, through suspicious methods, but the great exploiting class who should be strongly rebuked by all honest people, are not in the church, as a class. For instance, there is a particular organization in one church, which spends annually for its educational, social and religious work, one million dollars. If every church contributing over one thousand dollars a year toward that fund should suddenly stop its contribution, it would have practically no effect upon the million dollar fund.

The second fact to be remembered is that the church actually does help the poor, directly and specifically. Naturally, it doesn't say very much about this work, by pointing out the people who have been assisted, and indicating the amounts and the material which they have received. The church does not engage in charitable work in this fashion. But every church has a board of officers or a special committee to care for the poor. These men and women never really so rarely that the word never is justified—tell anybody who has been helped.

That the church is doing nothing to help the poor and the oppressed in the way of charitable work should, in all fairness, be forever put out of the minds of workingmen.

II. Social Unrest.

At a sociological conference, held recently, a speaker made the assertion that during the last twenty-five years social unrest had increased three-fold. He said, furthermore, that during the same period the

church had increased in the same ratio. Therefore, he concluded, the church had been absolutely non-effective in the matter of keeping down the spirit of social unrest. Then he began a tirade against the church because of its apparent failure.

Granted that his statements concerning the development of both the church and social unrest are true, and granted that the church has not retarded the growth of social unrest; there is yet another viewpoint.

The speaker seemed to imagine that it is the business of the church to keep down every protest against the present social wrong. This promise is altogether wrong. Rather is the opposite true. It is the business of the church to create social unrest. And the church is doing it!

There are no labor troubles in darkest Africa. But the Christian missionaries who are being sent there will create them. They will point out to the natives their low standard of physical, mental and moral life. They will then show them the higher ideals of Jesus Christ, and urge them to attain to the splendid possibilities of the better life. Naturally, there will then come a dissatisfaction with their present state, and there will follow a spirit of unrest, which will manifest itself in the hunger for the ideal. This has been the history of the church.

It is only after the church has prepared the way by sending its best men and women into darkened lands—who often suffer death—and poured millions of dollars into these fields, that the professional social agitator steps in and builds upon the foundations already laid by the church. Then, in all likelihood, he will turn around and denounce the church for its non-effectiveness. He never lays the foundation. He never makes the sacrifice. He is simply the irresponsible critic, whose very safety and comfort has been made possible by the devotion of the martyrs whose blood was sacrificed for him.

Have you ever heard of a social propagandist going to a cannibal island to build up an ideal social system? They surely need this help. But not much! It's easier, and safer, too, to remain in even a "so-called" christian land, and do business there.

FAIR DAIRIES.

The Milkers' Union, No. 8861, announces that the following dairies are conforming to the regulations of the union respecting hours and wages and also use the label of the Milkers' Union:

Central Milk Company, Twenty-first and Folsom streets.

J. A. Christen & Sons, 1427 Valencia street.

Charles Dias, Wayland and Hamilton streets.

Mrs. T. Emhoff, Portland Dairy, 325 Hanover street.

John Finnegan, Morning Star Dairy, 140 Ney street.

Nick Hansen, California Dairy, 617 Amazon avenue.

People's Creamery, Throld & Wing, 3776 Twenty-fourth street.

C. M. Johnson, 1278 Hampshire street.

New Boss Dairy, Jos. Kensel, Six Mile House.

Green Valley Dairy, John Linnehan, 703 Vienna street.

Mt. Hamilton Dairy, Frank Marty, 901 Silver avenue.

Mission Creamery, John Moran, 2817 Mission street.

People's Dairy, Martin Johnson, San Bruno road.

A fac simile of the label appears in the advertising columns of the LABOR CLARION.

FAIR OR UNFAIR. WHICH? SHEERIN'S LAUNDRY

was the first and only bundle work laundry that signed the schedule to employ union help when first presented last April and still employs them. Leave bundles at any of his several hundred branches located in barber shops and cigar stands in all parts of the city. Good union men boost Sheerin's Laundry. ***

Lundstrom Hats

Five Stores:

1178 MARKET ST.

64 MARKET ST.

1600 FILLMORE ST.

530 HAIGHT ST.

2640 MISSION ST.

Union Hats; That's All

Any Grade \$2.50 to \$5.00

Employs Only Union Men in All Its Departments

PATRONIZE

Home Industry

DRINK

WUNDER BREWING CO.'S

WUNDER BEER

A San Francisco Product of Unexcelled Quality—Bottled by

Wunder Bottling Co.

340 Eleventh St., S. F.

The First Firm in San Francisco to Use the Union Label on Bottled Beer.

DEMAND THIS LABEL



On Your Printing

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union concern.

PICNIC SOUVENIRS,
Emblematic Programs,
Artistic Quarter Cards
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Legal Briefs and Blanks.

SOCIETY BADGES and LAPEL
BUTTONS—UNION MADE

Brunt Printing Co.

Telephone
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ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE.

The Executive Board of the Asiatic Exclusion League met May 16, 1908, at 8 p. m., and was called to order by President O. A. Tveitmoe.

ROLL CALL AND MINUTES—On roll call the Secretary reported a quorum. The minutes of the previous meeting of May 9th were read and approved.

CREDENTIALS—From Photo Engravers No. 8, certifying to the name of P. Ridges, vice H. Wesel. From Carpenters No. 1640, submitting the names of G. F. Moyer, H. E. Lee and H. C. Ellis; received and referred to the League, with recommendations that the same be seated.

COMMUNICATIONS—From Mr. A. P. Hockersmith, in reference to certain manufacturing jewelers withdrawing their patronage from wholesale manufacturers of jewelry employing Asiatic help in that industry; received and referred to the Secretary. From a large number of individuals and educational institutions, requesting information and data; received and complied with. From the Hon. Frank McGowan, acknowledging receipt of the League's letter informing him of his election as a member of the Executive Board; received, noted and filed. From United States Senator Robert M. La Follette, acknowledging receipt of the League's petition, and stating that he would present the same to the United States Senate and give the expressions therein contained his serious consideration; received, noted and filed. From the Hon. D. E. McKinlay, Congressman Second District, California, replying to the League's inquiry asking Mr. McKinlay if the reports recently published in the daily papers were correct (wherein he was quoted as stating that he had decided to cease further action at present on the question of Asiatic Exclusion); received, noted and filed; Mr. McKinlay replying that there was no truth in the statements, and saying that he was working faithfully to pass measures of Asiatic exclusion and intended to so continue until proper legislation was effected.

VISITORS—Senator Marc Anthony and Mr. Theo Horn, representing the Rough Riders of California, addressed the Board in reference to the procedure to be pursued in becoming affiliated with the League; the gentlemen were cordially received.

BILLS—The following bills were ordered paid:
Jas. D. Grahame, salary.....\$20.00
T. McCarthy, salary.....15.00
A. E. Yoell, salary.....35.00
Postage.....6.50
Western Towel Supply Co.....1.00
Allen's Press Clipping Bureau (3 months).....18.00
Brunt & Co., 23 volumes.....55.00
Typewritorium (2 months' services and ribbons).....2.00

SECRETARY'S REPORT—The Secretary reported all routine work attended to; the report was received and filed.

COMMITTEES—All standing committees reported progress.

Special Committees—Delegate Benham asked for further time to report on the article by David Starr Jordan appearing in the *Pacific Monthly*. The request was granted and the delegate given another week's time.

Delegate Furuseth reported that he had reliable information where an attempt was made by several large Japanese business firms in behalf of the Japanese government to have the large American steamship companies employ young Japanese as apprentices in order that they might learn seamanship, the Japanese government being willing to pay the companies a liberal premium for their subjects to learn. The report was received and taken under advisement.

Several of the delegates spoke of an article printed in the *Call*, which contained statements and statistics that were incorrect. The President stated that he had replied to the same, giving the official bulletins of the Bureau of Immigration on file in the bureau of publicity and statistics in the League,

and such other comment that was necessary to make in reference to the article.

DEFERRED MATTER—In the matter referred by the League to the Executive Board, to submit plans advising what action the League should take in reference to candidates for Congress, the Board decided to appoint a sub-committee to take up the matter at once and report at their earliest convenience, the following delegates being selected: G. B. Benham, Charles F. Knight, N. J. Manson, E. B. Carr and F. C. Pattison.

NEW BUSINESS—Upon the recommendation of the Secretary, and concurred in by the Board, the office was allowed a sum not to exceed \$1.50 a month for magazines and such publications having articles appearing on our question.

On motion, and unanimously concurred in by the members of the Board, the Secretary was directed to order 2,000 copies of the constitution, together with the rules governing the Executive Board.

Delegate Furuseth, who stated that he was about to visit the large industrial centers of Europe, was, by motion, unanimously appointed to represent the League during his absence and present matter in relation to our subject to all gatherings that he might have an opportunity to address. The Secretary was directed to draft the necessary credentials for the delegate.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES—President Tveitmoe announced the following committees: Finance Committee—P. H. McCarthy, Chairman; J. A. Williams, F. C. Pattison, R. A. A. Summers, Thos. Maxwell, F. Sullivan, A. Furuseth. Organization Committee—E. B. Carr, Chairman; Jas. Bowlan, Chas. F. Knight, G. M. Fisk, J. O. Walsh, J. J. Field, P. J. O'Shea. Publicity Committee—G. B. Benham, Chairman; E. A. Misner, Frank McGowan, A. E. Yoell, N. J. Manson, Jas. D. Grahame, O. Fredericksen.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR WEEK.

Federated Trades of San Jose.....	\$ 6.50
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216.....	2.00
E. B. Carr.....	5.00
Iron Molders No. 164.....	13.00
Marine Painters.....	3.00
Excelsior Homestead Club.....	1.00
Starr King Council, Jr. O. U. A. M.....	1.50
S. F. Mailers' Union.....	.72
Printing Pressmen No. 24.....	6.00
Grant Council, Jr. O. U. A. M.....	4.00
Riggers and Stevedores.....	12.50

Respectfully submitted,
A. E. YOELL, Secretary-Treasurer.

NOTICE.

Contributions for the month of May are now due and payable at the headquarters of the League, Room 815, Metropolis Building, Market and New Montgomery streets.

STUDENTS GATHER DATA.

Compilation of statistics on crimes, misdemeanors, felonies and petty offenses was begun last week in the office of the State Labor Bureau. Perry M. Scott and Harry A. Scheel, students from the University of California, have been employed by the bureau to gather the data which Deputy Commissioner Jones says will cover a period of more than two years. Following that branch of the work the statisticians will delve into the mysteries of marriage and divorce throughout the State for the same period.

According to Mrs. Henrietta L. Goodin, secretary of the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union of Boston, the increase in housework wages during the last five years, as shown by the records of the Domestic Reform League, is as great if not greater than in any other line of work.

If you are in need of dental work, the BEST is what you want, and if you will pay us a visit, we will examine your mouth and tell you what we will do, and what the work will cost you. Dr. Van Vroom, Sixth and Market. Hours 9 to 8 daily. ***

Spring Styles

Before you order your Spring Suit elsewhere, call and examine our stock—get our prices—examine our made-up Suits. See our modern workshop and modern store, and note our moderate prices.



FIRST-CLASS UNION TAILORS
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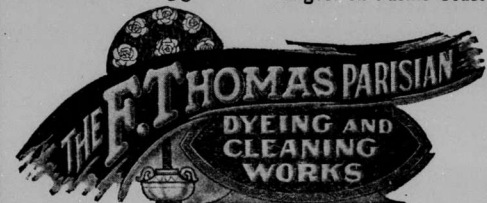
The Irish Tailors

—Open—
Saturday Evenings
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Seventh & Market
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Established 1853

Largest on Pacific Coast



27 TENTH STREET, S. F.

Branches: 1158 McAllister Street, San Francisco
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Highest Class Work
Moderate Prices Quick Delivery

Blankets and Curtains Cleaned by Antiseptic Process

Men's Suits in 48 Hours

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THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY

526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Guaranteed Capital.....	\$1,200,000.00
Capital actually paid up in cash.....	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	1,428,855.93
Deposits December 31, 1907.....	36,907,687.50
Total Assets.....	39,529,434.87

Remittance may be made by Draft, Postoffice, or Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Money Orders, or coin by Express.

Office Hours: 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 7 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

OFFICERS—President, N. Ohlandt; First Vice-President, Daniel Meyer; Second Vice-President, Emil Rohte; Cashier, A. H. R. Schmidt; Assistant Cashier, William Herrmann; Secretary, George Tournay; Assistant Secretary, A. H. Muller; Goodfellow & Eells, General Attorneys.

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UNION MEN and WOMEN

Insist that your Dairy man or Grocer furnish you MILK, CREAM, BUTTER and CHEESE bearing this Label.

The Label is placed on Cans, Bottles and Packages. It is a guarantee of Union Labor and Sanitary Goods.

Any one desiring Union Milk should correspond with Secretary of Milkmen's Union. Address, 388 1/2 Mission street.



LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council.

Office S. F. Labor Temple - 312-316 Fourteenth St.
Telephone, Market 2853

Single subscriptions.....\$1.00 a year
To unions subscribing for their entire membership, 80 cents a year for each subscription.
Single copies, 5 cents.

Changes of address must be received at publication office not later than Monday in order to be made for current week. When giving notice of such changes, state old address as well as new.

Copy for advertisements will not be received after Tuesday for the current issue.

Entered at Postoffice, San Francisco, Cal., as second-class matter.



BEWARE OF TRAITORS.

Now that the American Federation of Labor has passed the word to organized labor throughout the land that it is absolutely necessary for the organized workers to take an active part in the coming political campaign in order that labor's just demands shall receive at least fair consideration in the halls of Congress and in the various State Legislatures, it is well to remind ourselves of the necessity of making no mistake as to the calibre and the sincerity of aspirants for political preferment. The wily politician, with the glad hand and winsome smile will soon be, in fact is already, among us. No doubt the men who manipulate the political machinery of the great Republican and Democratic parties will have an ear to the ground the next few months and will in a measure hearken to the demands of labor for recognition.

Since the defeat of Harrison Gray Otis at the Sacramento convention, which was brought about by the direct efforts of organized labor, the fact has been made known that a certain delegate from San Francisco, a man who has been honored and favored repeatedly by organized labor in this city, proved disloyal to his friends and to the union men who made him politically. A union man, who, at the crack of the party whip, stultified himself by casting his vote for the most vindictive and pronounced enemy of organized labor in the State of California.

If the programme of the American Federation of Labor is to bear fruit, then it is imperative that in the selection of men to carry the banner of labor in the coming campaign there shall be no traitors to the cause.

All mankind admires a fighter, and even Otis, vindictive, slanderous, despicable and untruthful, must be given credit for being loyal to the interests he represents.

"Spew out" the traitors and beware of the straddling shysters.

BUSINESS MEN'S EXCLUSION LEAGUE.

Is it not time that the small business and professional men were making a determined stand against the encroachments of the Japanese in the various lines of industry? Conversation with many retailers assures us that there is an intense feeling existing concerning the competition of Japanese, and it seems apparent that only a leader is needed to inaugurate a movement which would crystallize the existing discontent into a concerted movement for protection against this insidious competition.

Items appearing from time to time in the daily papers inform us that the white laundries have lost fully fifty per cent of their work since the intrusion of the Japanese into that occupation. Small restaurateurs and barbers are also suffering to a great extent. Japanese tailors and shoemakers are busy night and day, while their white competitors eke out a very precarious living. The manufacture of flags

for decorative purposes has passed from the hands of Americans to the Japanese, while consignments of decorated menu cards and printed matter are of common occurrence.

As an illustration of the determination of the Japanese to invade all industries, we mention the fact that a manufacturing jeweler in Seattle employs about thirty Japanese and many young white girls in his establishment and by reason of the lower wages paid this class of help is able to cut deeply into the business of his competitors. A week or two ago thirty-eight jewelers of San Francisco signed a paper pledging themselves not to patronize any manufacturing jeweler employing Japanese or other Asiatics in the manufacture of jewelry. Whether those signatures were designed as a warning to the "Joe Myer" establishment in Seattle the writer knoweth not, but to the student of the Japanese question the action of the San Francisco jewelers is full of significance.

Within a few weeks we will have another object lesson. A Japanese firm has obtained a building and is installing a plant for the milling of cereals. It is safe to say that when the plant is in operation white firms will lose the patronage of Japanese. Thus the work goes on step by step; the Asiatic is invading the various fields of industry, and once strongly entrenched, it will tax American ingenuity to dislodge them.

Sooner or later, and the sooner the better, concerted action must be taken by the business men against the Japanese, or else the wage-earner, in his own defense, will be compelled to give his patronage to the Asiatic. Which shall it be?

NEW EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY LAW.

A great step was accomplished for the railroad men of the land when President Roosevelt signed the Employers' Liability bill, upon receiving an opinion from Attorney-General Bonaparte that the measure was constitutional.

The bill makes railroads or other common carriers, while engaged in interstate commerce, liable for the injury or death of an employee if the injury or death results, in whole or in part, from the negligence of any of the officers, agents or employees of such carriers, or by reason of any defect or insufficiency in equipment. This provision is made applicable also to carriers in the territories, the District of Columbia, the Panama Canal zone and other possessions of the United States.

It is provided that in any action under the provisions of the bill, the injured employee shall not be held as having assumed the risk of his employment in any case where the violation of the carrier of any statute enacted for the safety of employees contributed to the injury or death of the employee. Any contract, rule, regulation or device to enable the carrier to exempt itself from liability under the act is rendered void by a specific declaration to that end.

Provision is made, however, that the carrier shall receive credit for any contribution made to the employee or his family in the form of insurance, relief, benefit or indemnity. An action for the recovery of damages must be begun within two years from the date of the injury.

In his opinion, the Attorney-General indicates that the bill is confined in its scope to common carriers by railroads, as distinguished from the act declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, which embraced "all common carriers engaged in interstate commerce." The Attorney-General then shows that this restriction does not make the act repugnant to the Constitution, but is in line with State statutes which have been upheld in the highest tribunals.

Wherever labor is best organized there wages are highest, hours shortest, strikes fewest, and the conditions of the community generally the most prosperous. All of these conditions make for the highest citizenship.

LABOR UNIONS LAWFUL.

Mr. Bryan's attention being called to the Supreme Court decision holding that a corporation has the right to discharge a man because he is a member of a labor union, he dictated a statement which, in part, is as follows:

"The subject is one of vital importance, and I do not understand by what course of reasoning the majority of the court reached the decision announced. A corporation is a creature of law. It has no rights except those given it by law, and it must not be confused with the natural men. Man was created to carry out a divine purpose, the corporation was created to make money. The corporation enjoys many rights and privileges which are denied to the individual, and it cannot claim the possession of any natural or inalienable rights. The power that creates a corporation can restrict it, restrain it and control it, and Congress has plenary power in dealing with corporations in so far as they engage in interstate commerce.

"The union is a lawful association, and if a man can be discharged because he belongs to a labor union, by the same logic he can be discharged if he belongs to a political party objectionable to the employer, or to a church against which the employer is prejudiced. Followed to its logical conclusion, the principle laid down by the court, as I understand the decision, would enable the corporation to set itself up as a dictator in regard to the habits, thoughts and convictions of its employees on any and every subject."

THE UNIONIST IN POLITICS.

Carl S. Evans, in a recent communication to the Minneapolis *Labor Review*, hits "the nail on the nob" when he says that for several years past organized labor has, at certain periods, become very active in the game politic; and, as a rule, the activity has consisted chiefly in declaring what should be done, and then doing nothing. This year will be no exception to the rule, unless the "hot air" is cut out and a policy of action adopted.

It has been proven that if organized labor will cooperate in politics, as it does in union affairs, much can be accomplished, and that instead of begging favors, we can demand our rights.

It has been customary in the past for candidates to make any pledge or promise asked of them, and then when asked to "make good" reply by saying: "My first duty is to my party."

Are you not tired of the game, fellow unionists? If you are, then isn't this a good time to get busy? Political committees avail us nothing, unless they are non-partisan. Just so long as we allow party prejudice to enter the game, just that long will we be mollycoddles to the professional and ward politician.

If we want representation, we must go and get it.

Let us do one of two things—get into this game feet first, or quit whining.

THE ENEMIES WITHIN.

The men who fight the battles for labor, who make enemies of capitalists and corporations by what they do and say, have trials enough to encounter without feeling that they must also be on their guard against enemies in the very ranks of labor, who ought to be their friends and supporters. But, while it is discouraging to know that there are creatures so despicable as to seek to blight the good work of loyal men, it must never be forgotten that the sound sense and good judgment of the great majority of the laboring people can be relied upon to scorn the work of gossips, and render futile the efforts of the falsifier who would willingly wreck every hope of labor's future, that in the ruins they might find some petty hate or malice gratified.

A union of hospital superintendents has been organized in Chicago which may be extended to take in medical and surgical workers. It is called the Chicago Hospital Association and has twenty-five hospitals in its membership.

NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.

BY WILL J. FRENCH.

On the 19th of May, in annual convention assembled in New York City, the National Association of Manufacturers took a decided stand "against the raising of class issues by the great political parties of the nation." Resolutions were adopted requiring the appointment of a committee to urge the executive committees of the two leading political parties to omit from their platforms "class declaration planks."

In the next breath the convention favored revision of the tariff, urged ocean mail subsidies and decided in favor of closing the markets of the Philippines to trade from other countries. On the 20th inst. one of the speakers for the manufacturers vigorously assailed the agitation to remedy the abuses of indiscriminate writs of injunction. The law that places the trade union in the same category as the trust and illegal combination was upheld.

Our friends of the Manufacturers' Association, the country over, are in favor of laws and resolutions that have for their primary object the material welfare of their pockets. The tariff should be altered to enable them to produce to the best advantage, regardless of the prices charged for products or of the natural desire of those who actually do the producing to participate in the financial gains of the manufacturers. We well know that any form of organization among the mechanics or workmen is decried. The idea of a man wishing to spend some of his time home or in study or recreation is abhorrent. There is so much waste in idle machinery! And to think that men should want enough money to live on with the so-called comfort we read so much about is also a detriment to the best interests of the coffers of the manufacturers.

Probably through inadvertence, the convention failed to lay stress on the need of American seamen to man American ships, in the discussion of the mail subsidy question. It may be well to have Government assistance to carry mails, but it is equally important to see that white men are employed as the best medium of building up an auxiliary to the battleship fleet of which we are so proud. At any rate, even though the white sailors cost a little more money, there are reasons why they are preferable to Chinese and Japanese in this connection. One of our local steamship "magnates" deplored the probable action of Congress in insisting on white help in conjunction with subsidy. He said: "The subsidy will be nearly consumed in the increased cost of substituting white for Asiatic crews." Too bad, too bad!

The open shop advocates want a closed shop in the Philippines. "Close the markets to trade from other countries," is their request. We trade unionists have believed that the Manufacturers' Association and the Citizens' Alliance and kindred organizations are opposed to closing anything! The day of disillusion is here. "Close the markets" is the slogan of the pocket book. It has its birth in the anxiety to add dollars to dollars, regardless of any interest or interests. At the same time, the attitude is not consistent, for we know from experience that open shops are wanted because then there is a chance to dictate all the terms surrounding employment, with reasonable chance of success in the endeavor to buy the cheapest in the market, regardless of whether the commodity is iron or steel or the welfare of the citizens of the land. Why the open shop in New York and San Francisco and the closed shop in the Philippines?

Space prevents lengthy discussion of the attitude of the Manufacturers' Association on the injunction issue, the Sherman Anti-Trust Law and the other measures of especial interest to the labor world. The stand taken is to be expected, and simply emphasizes the dominance of finances over everything else in the deliberation of the body.

"Class declaration planks" are bad. Possibly, but they are not to be avoided while we have manufacturers combining for their own class interests, to the

exclusion of all else, and, after all, questions of vital concern to the people of this and every other land cannot be side-tracked by agitation against "class-planks."

* * *

Now that the excitement of the visit of the battleship fleet has subsided, it is fitting to pay tribute to the energetic work of President John W. Sweeney of the Labor Council and Walter Macarthur on the Entertainment Committee. These gentlemen gave freely of their time for months to the end that the visitors might carry naught but pleasant recollections away of their journey to the metropolis of the State of California. Their work was mainly with the enlisted men, and the latter have shown that the efforts in their behalf were appreciated, and the community is indebted to those gentlemen who contributed so much to the success of the celebration of the visit.

* * *

President Gompers of the A. F. of L. wrote a letter early in the month showing the attitude of the labor movement as regards Sunday work. He laid down the principle clearly of labor's right to one day's rest in seven, and also reminded the church association to which he wrote that the co-operation to be desired in establishing a rest day had not always been forthcoming. Mr. Gompers showed that all trades did their best to discontinue work on the Sabbath, unless the exigencies of the vocation were such that the public welfare demanded work. In the latter case, some day during the week was advocated as the rest day for those obliged to attend to duty on Sunday. The benefits to be derived from this stand of the trade unions are inestimable, and they affect all, not merely those associated in organizations.

* * *

Interesting indeed is the story of the disruption of the Oakland meat combine. It will be remembered that the employing butchers of the cross-bay city succeeded in defeating the union of their employees two or three years ago. Then they combined. The death throes revealed a state of affairs that are truly marvelous, and, strange to relate, one never hears of any Citizens' Alliance purchasing space in the newspapers to show how wicked some of these combinations are. It all depends who combines.

The Grand Jury was called upon to investigate the methods of the combine under discussion. Read this paragraph carefully:

"Clauses in the by-laws of the exchange forbade the opening of a new retail shop within 600 feet of an established shop, on penalty of boycott. Independent dealers within the proscribed limit were denied a meat supply. Trade which the wholesalers would have obtained was cut off and driven to a single wholesale dealer outside the combine. The wholesalers bound themselves to supply only members of the trust with meat."

Harry Bray opened a shop in Fruitvale Avenue, and because he didn't comply with all the rules and regulations of the few in control, the Western Meat Company refused him supplies.

Douglas & Rettig purchase two lots of hogs from the Co-operative Meat Company while members of the exchange, and were subjected to successive fines of \$50 and \$100. They refused to pay the second fine, although they paid the smaller fine, and, consequently, their supplies were cut off.

What a chance for the trade unionist to moralize! But what's the use? This meat combination is one of scores similar among employers, many of whom are active in "breaking up the unions." The main consolation to us is that unions won't stay broken. They usually proceed to mend the places dismembered, and emerge stronger for their experience.

The moral in this "Note" is that men have a superior right to organize for their homes and families than have those who simply desire to combine for greed and who use their combination in the interest of selfishness.

EXPORTS OF FOREST PRODUCTS.

Uncle Sam's exports of forest products have shown higher and higher values during the last five or six years. This has been the case, although reports show that there has not been a corresponding increase in volume. For instance, the quantity of sawed timber exported from this country has increased less than 12 per cent in the last four years while the price has increased over 50 per cent. Again, the amount of rosin exported has increased but little, while the price has more than doubled.

From 1903 to 1906 the value of staves showed very little increase, but in the year 1907 there was a decrease in the number exported of about 10 per cent, together with an increase in the price of about 20 per cent. This last would seem to indicate a recognition of the fact that the supply of the highest grades of white oak is rapidly diminishing. The staves exported are almost exclusively of the highest grades of white oak and form about a fifth of the annual production of white oak staves in the United States. As might be supposed, a large part—80 per cent—of the staves went to Europe, forty per cent to France. The export trade makes a heavy drain on the supply of white oak.

Boards, deals, planks and sawed timber made up 50 per cent of the total value of forest product exports. Rosin ranks next, with nearly 10 per cent of the total value of these exports. Spirits of turpentine follows with about 10 per cent. Four-fifths of the rosin and turpentine go to Europe.

The number of shingles exported has decreased fairly regularly since 1903. In 1907 there were shipped less than half the number that were exported four years before. More than 50 per cent of these shingles go to Mexico, while less than 10 per cent were shipped to ports outside of North America. This shows how few shingles are in demand abroad. The total exports of shingles represent less than one-fifth of one per cent of the production of this class of material in the United States.

The amount of wood exported in the form of hewn or sawed timber and lumber was about 7 per cent of the total lumber cut in the United States in 1907. More yellow pine is exported than any other kind of timber. The order is yellow pine, Douglas fir and redwood. Although there are no figures which bear directly on the amount of yellow pine lumber annually exported, it is estimated that at least 13 per cent of the yellow pine cut finds its way to other countries. Probably a third of the Douglas fir exported went to South America.

The redwood exported forms an important item. Australia and the Orient together took 40 per cent of the total and South America 32 per cent. The exports of redwood in 1907 were about five times what they were twelve years ago and were larger than those of any previous year. The shipments to Australia and the Orient especially have been increasing steadily during this period. The shipments to South America of redwood, as well as a number of other forest products, has increased greatly in the past two years.

WHEN A UNION WAS A CRIME.

Massachusetts was the first to abolish the old outgrown fear of organized capital, but not until 1808, exactly one century ago. Rhode Island was second and New York third in granting freedom to corporations. But Pennsylvania did not open up the gates of law to corporations until 1873.

These anti-combination laws oppressed capital and labor alike. They made trades unions illegal as well as trusts. Less than 100 years ago American workmen were thrown into jail for the "crime" of having organized a union. In fact, it was mainly the bitter protests made by wageworkers that tore these obnoxious laws out of the statute books.—*Broadway Magazine*.

Chinamen in Wellington, New Zealand, have formed a union for their mutual protection.

AMONG THE UNIONS.

Local No. 28 of the Upholsterers' Union will hold its eleventh annual outing and picnic at El Campo Sunday, May 24. Three boats will leave on that day for the grounds, two in the forenoon and one in the afternoon.

The international officers of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America has notified all the local unions that the constitution has been amended so that hereafter "local unions shall not exact a reinstatement fee in excess of one year's dues."

M. P. Scott, of Waiters' Union, Local No. 30, organizer for the State, who for some time past has been engaged in unionizing waiters, hotel help and bar tenders in places between this city and Los Angeles, is now in the latter place and a request has been made that he be assigned to that city for an indefinite period.

Helpers' Union, Local No. 110, will nominate candidates for office at the meeting to be held May 27. This local has not taken any action in regard to the amendment by the local of the Cooks' Union to admit second cooks, who are now classed as helpers, as assistant cooks.

A. J. Gallagher, International Vice-President of the Photo-Engravers' Union, has received a copy of the report on the proposition to establish a sanitarium for and the payment of benefits to members of the craft who may be suffering from tuberculosis, with a request for his opinion of the project. A similar request has been made of each of the higher officers. The matter will come up at the next meeting of the international body for discussion.

Cooks Union, Local No. 44, has elected Carl Yaeger Vice-President in place of John McDonough, who resigned on account of illness. Owen Henley was elected delegate to the Labor Council, vice McDonough, and George Brooks was elected a member of the Board of Trustees, vice G. Leon, deceased. The local will nominate candidates for offices for the next term at the meeting of May 28.

Advices received from the east are that indications at this time point to the largest convention this year that the International Typographical Union has ever had. It will be held in Boston, Mass., August 10. Many unions which in the past did not send delegates have decided to be represented at the next convention. The union is also advised that the New York branch of the Printers' League of America has entered into an agreement with the Pressmen's and Press Feeders' Union by which there will be no strikes or lockouts in future, as all differences will be adjusted by arbitration. The matter will be brought before the International Typographical convention with a view to having a similar agreement entered into with union printers.

The Milkers' Union reports that the boycott against the Guadalupe Milk Company is still being kept up. The milkers request their friends to see that all cans have the union tag on them, as evidence of unionism and sanitary conditions. It is alleged that all the milk coming from Marin County is milked by non-union men.

A communication from the American Federation of Labor to the Labor Council conveys the information that International Vice-President Joseph F. Valentine has been instructed to investigate, when he comes to this city in July, a dispute between the machinists and structural iron workers as to the right to do certain work on bridge turn tables.

At the meeting of the Labor Council last Friday night, Delegate Wisler of the Machinists reported that business is dull, not only in this city but all over the country. "The railroad companies and the other corporations employing machinists," said the delegate, "are serving the usual thirty days' notice of intention to terminate the agreements and declaring for open shop. At this time it looks as if there may be an international fight against a reduction of wages."

The last session of the eighth annual convention

of the Associated Master Plumbers of California was held Thursday, May 14, at Oakland. The convention was an important one, many questions of interest to the association being decided. The association is endeavoring to have the State enact uniform sanitary laws. This is one of the most important subjects which the council has been called to act upon. An effort is being made to force plumbers to pass a State examination, as doctors are forced to do. This examination would prove whether plumbers were capable of doing the required sanitary work. The next meeting of the association will be held at Pasadena.

Matthews Comerford, General President of the International Union of Steam Engineers, who is making his official visit to the Coast, was delightfully entertained at a banquet last Saturday night given by the members of Local No. 67, in Pythian Castle, Twelfth and Alice streets, Oakland. The banquet room was artistically decorated in red, white and blue. Beside each guest's place was a buttonhole bouquet of carnations. C. M. Marble, President of the local union, acted as toastmaster. Among those who responded to toasts were W. Cole, Mr. Hamb, A. Gallagher, N. G. Lindgren, Mr. Whalen, Mr. Morton, W. H. Lane, J. J. Kingston, J. W. Gentry, J. B. Bowen, T. J. Roberts.

At the meeting of the Barbers' Union Monday night there was a large attendance of members. A resolution indorsing the organized labor legislation now before Congress was adopted and a copy ordered sent to each representative with a request that he support the same. It was decided to ask for a boycott on the barber shop in East street, the owner of which has commenced an action to restrain the union from interfering with his business. H. B. Lister was engaged to defend the union in Judge Seawell's court in the proceedings against it. The union initiated five candidates and received eight applications. This organization has removed from the fourth to the third floor of the Jefferson Square Building, where it now has larger quarters.

The controversy between the Retail Clerks' Union and the Merchants' Association of Vallejo is still on. The clerks have taken a positive stand against keeping stores open until 8 o'clock on Wednesday nights, and after a report of the matter to the Trades and Labor Council of that city at its last meeting by the special committee of the Clerks' Union, it was referred to the Executive Committee. The clerks and the merchants will each be given an opportunity to present reasons for and against the Wednesday evening closing.

The Secretary of the Labor Council has been advised that the joint committee of the Board of Supervisors will, against the protest of the San Francisco Labor Council, the Iron Trades Council, the local lodge of Machinists and other labor organizations, present a report that will permit of the purchase of auxiliary fire alarm boxes in the Eastern markets.

Bar Tenders' Union No. 41 at its meeting last Monday night paid \$47 to the members who are on the sick list, initiated three candidates and obligated three who came in on transfer cards. Five applications to become members of the union were received.

The Laundry Workers' Union has decided to contribute 10 cents per capita on the membership in support of the movement against Japanese laundries. It is said that the movement is gaining strength and that many who patronized the Japs are now having their work done by laundries that engage union employes. The union at its meeting last Monday night initiated 21 candidates. The report presented was to the effect that all members are employed.

At the meeting of Bakers' Union, Local No. 24, last Saturday, it was decided that there shall not be any work in any of the bake shops on Wednesday, June 6, the day of the bakers' picnic, to be held at Schuetzen Park.

The reports presented to the Gas Workers' Union at its last meeting were to the effect that all the members of the jurisdiction, which includes the

Tailoring, Men's Shoes, Hats and Furnishings

Union label goods at lowest prices.

Imported and domestic Spring and Summer Suitings in all the latest styles.

O'DOWD & SUGRUE
174 Church Street

SORENSEN CO.

RELIABLE

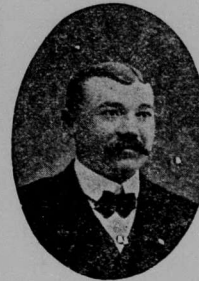
Jewelers and Opticians

Repairing our Specialty
Eyes Examined FREE

Alarm Clocks, 60c. up

Established for ten years on Sixth St., near Mission, now located at

715 MARKET ST., near Third
1255 Fulton St., near Devisadero
2593 Mission St., near 22d
22K, 18K, 14K Gold Wedding Rings
PHONE CONNECTION TO ALL STORES



Knacke's Special
Union Made Shoes
Black Vici Blucher in high or low cuts.
\$2.45
2334 Mission
Between 19th and 20th

Demand Union Label Goods

TWO STORES

HANSEN & ELRICK

MEN'S FURNISHERS
AND HATTERS

1105-1107 FILLMORE STREET
781 MARKET STREET
FORMERLY EXAMINER BLDG.

GOLDEN GATE COMPRESSED YEAST

Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached for silverware and picture premiums. Office 2401 Fillmore Street, San Francisco.

WHEN YOU
DRINK BEER
See that this Label is on
the Keg or Bottle.



unions in this city, San Jose, Oakland and Sacramento, are at work, and that this craft has been particularly fortunate in having work during the last 10 months for the membership.

State Organizer Thompson has reported to the State Federation of Labor that he has succeeded in reorganizing the Central Labor Council at Richmond, Contra Costa County, and that there are now 15 unions affiliated with it.

L. D. Biddell, an organizer for the State Federation, is now located in Los Angeles, and, in spite of the non-union conditions in that city, reports that he is meeting with a great deal of encouragement.

At the last meeting of the Retail Drug Clerks it was reported that many applications for membership are coming in and that almost every member of the union is employed.

The Schmidt Lithograph Company filed suit Tuesday against the San Francisco Press Feeders Union, No. 10, the San Francisco Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 24, and the Printing Press Feeders' and Apprentices' Union, praying for an injunction restraining the defendants from interfering with the company for running an open shop. The complaint states that because the plaintiffs refused to employ members of the unions the 34 union men in the establishment were called out on strike. Other men and boys were employed to take their places, but it is complained pickets have waylaid the employees, who threatened the strike breakers. The company asks that the defendants be restrained from continuing these acts.

The Janitors' Union at a meeting Tuesday night elected the following as officers for the ensuing term: J. R. Matheson, President; Charles Erickson, Vice-President; C. A. Shettleworth, Recording Secretary; W. R. Spence, Treasurer; H. Watson, Guide; T. E. Timmerman, Guardian; Alfred Calon and T. Cadogan, Trustees; Charles Erickson and C. A. Shettleworth, Delegates to Labor Council; J. R. Matheson, Business Agent; T. A. Meyer and T. Cadogan, Delegates to Japanese Exclusion League. The election was followed by an old time smoker.

Representative Duncan McKinlay has sent a letter to the San Francisco Labor Council in which he says he approves of the measures in favor of organized labor and promises to assist in their passage.

The Engineers' Union added to its membership Tuesday night by initiating two candidates. Three petitions for membership were presented.

The State convention of the National Association of Stationary Engineers will be held this year at Stockton, June 11 to 13, inclusive. The officers and delegates will be entertained by the local of that city.

HIGH INITIATION FEES.

The executive officers of the California State Federation of Labor have, pursuant to the action of the Vallejo convention, recently submitted the following resolution to affiliated unions for consideration:

"WHEREAS, Some unions are charging high and even prohibitory initiation fees; and

"WHEREAS, The advocates of the open shop are making much of this unpleasant fact and in general accusing all unions of this offense; and

"WHEREAS, High initiation fees are contrary to the principles of trade unionism,

"Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor recommends to the affiliated unions to reduce their initiation fees to nominal sums."

The Carpenters' District Council of Boston has elected a trial committee, which will henceforth hear and adjudicate all jurisdiction and trade matters that arise between the thirty-four affiliated unions of the Council.

OF INTEREST TO CLARINET PLAYERS.

I re-face mouthpieces. Sell the best of Reeds. Am also agent for the celebrated Pruefer Clarinets. Address E. W. Kent, 1274 Fulton street, phone West 3942. ***

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and Secretaries' office, 68 Haight street.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Directors was held May 19th, President C. H. Cassasa presiding.

Messrs. J. Maroney and J. Stengele were admitted to membership by initiation and F. DeVall, of Local No. 375, Oklahoma; E. H. Wiles, of Local No. 76, Seattle, and Frank Lovegod, of Local No. 367, Vallejo, were admitted to full membership in this union.

Applications for membership of Messrs. E. H. Williams and G. S. Goeffert were laid over one week. Application of Joe Clark, conditional membership, was laid over one week.

L. Bendtz, of Local No. 241, Butte, Mont.; H. Johnson, of Local No. 10, Chicago; J. W. Stone, of Local No. 241, Butte; E. Hinman, of Local No. 236, Aberdeen; F. W. Wetmore, of Local No. 99, Portland; E. W. Hunt, of Local 138, Brockton; F. N. Bassett, of Local No. 426, Tonopah; E. J. Murphy, of Local No. 263, Bakersfield and B. Krause, of Local No. 105, Spokane, were admitted to membership on transfer.

D. C. Smith, of Local No. 375, Oklahoma, and C. H. Thomas, of Local No. 49, Cripple Creek, resigned from membership through withdrawal of transfer cards.

The transfer cards of A. Friede, of Local No. 76, Seattle, and F. V. Weber, of Local No. 325, San Diego, were annulled for non-compliance with Federation law.

E. Seigel, a member of Local No. 6, was buried from his late residence, 52 Sharon street, on May 16th. Mr. Seigel had been playing at the Central Theatre up to a very short time before his very unexpected death.

We regret to learn of the death of Mrs. Douglas, mother of S. A. Douglas, a prominent member of our local. Mr. Douglas has the sympathy of his many friends and acquaintances.

A letter has been received from F. S. Gutterson, a former member of this local, from Charlotte, Michigan.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

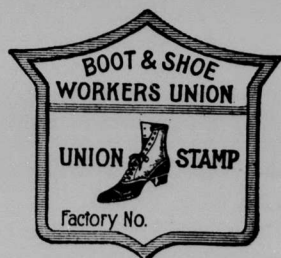
A special meeting of the M. M. P. U., Local No. 6, will be held on May 28, 1908, at 12 M. To be considered: 1—The proposed amendment (submitted at meeting of April 9th, 1908) proposing that monthly meetings of the union be held instead of quarterly as at present. 2—To discuss and determine the sections of the price list pertaining to rehearsals. 3—Reports of Delegates to the A. F. of M. convention.

At a meeting of the Ohio Valley Trades and Labor Assembly held recently, it was unanimously decided to put a labor ticket in the field.

ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS, ATTENTION! SOMETHING NEW!

Your cracked and broken CAST IRON parts of machinery can be BRAZED. DON'T PIN or STRAP them together. Bring them to us as they are. We make them strong as new.

SAN FRANCISCO BRAZING CO.
131 BEALE STREET



Union Members, Be Consistent Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp

Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict, Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

246 SUMMER STREET.

BOSTON, MASS.

Do You Want

GOLF DRESS SHIRTS

With the Union Label?

WE HAVE THEM

Summerfield & Haines Clothiers

1089-1091 Market Street, Near Seventh

Agents for Carhart's Overalls, and Chicago Bridgemen's Gloves; also Bell Brand Collars

PIANOS, ORGANS AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS bearing this label are PERFECT. They are made by competent mechanics having served



an apprenticeship of NOT LESS than THREE YEARS.

THEY COST NO MORE THAN OTHERS.
If you desire the best, ask for this Label.

That Safe in the LABOR COUNCIL, is

A CARY SAFE

Richardson Brothers, General Agents
948-952 Mission Street

Germea

FOR
BREAKFAST

The Johnson-Locke Merc. Co., Agents
San Francisco

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

The annual election of officers of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 passed off quietly on Wednesday, the 20th. The only contest was for delegates to the Boston convention. The officers for the ensuing year are:

President, George A. Tracy.
First Vice-President, W. J. Higgins.
Second Vice-President, George Branch.
Trustee, L. Michelson.
Secretary-Treasurer, Will J. French.
Member Executive Committee, L. Michelson.
Reading Clerk, Mrs. C. E. Hawkes.
Sergeant-at-Arms, D. G. Lewis.

Delegates to Asiatic Exclusion League—C. H. Parker, J. K. Phillips, J. J. O'Neill.

Delegates to Labor Council—Will J. French, L. F. Compton, J. J. O'Neill, J. M. Scott, L. Michelson, George A. Tracy, Philip Johnson, J. K. Phillips, C. H. Parker.

Auditing Committee—J. W. Mullen, W. A. Gallagher, Lyle Slocum.

Delegates to I. T. U. (three to be elected)—W. H. Ellis, 342; Philip Johnson, 331; Louis F. Compton, 319; Wm. J. White, 306; James S. Adams, 132; J. K. Phillips, 114; D. G. Lewis, 24.

Alternate Delegates to I. T. U.—George E. Mitchell, 285; R. E. Baber, 270; W. B. Mackey, 246.

The result of the vote for officers of the International Typographical Union was as follows:

For President—James M. Lynch, 210; H. S. Hudspeth, 365.

For First Vice-President—J. W. Hays, 242; W. N. P. Reed, 297.

For Secretary-Treasurer—J. W. Bramwood, 217; Thomas F. Crowley, 340.

Agent Union Printers' Home—George P. Nichols, 414.

For Delegates to A. F. of L. (four to be elected)—Frank Morrison, 433; Max S. Hayes, 258; Hugh Stevenson, 218; T. W. McCullough, 257; H. J. Gottlob, 119; Frank A. Kennedy, 246; Sam De Nedrey, 199; Theodore Eichhorn, 64; Charles W. Fear, 204.

For Trustees Union Printers Home (three to be elected)—Anna C. Wilson, 236; L. C. Shepard, 209; Thomas McCaffery, 244; Herbert W. Cooke, 303; John Armstrong, 109; W. J. McLaughlin, 80; W. W. Daniel, 140; Albert W. Bowen, 132; Michael Powell, 69.

Repeal of Section 109 (Priority Law)—For, 295; against, 271.

The result of the election in Oakland, in part, was as follows: President—James M. Lynch, 110; H. S. Hudspeth, 36; Vice-President—J. W. Hays, 116; W. N. P. Reed, 27; Secretary—J. W. Bramwood, 113; Thomas F. Crowley, 31. Delegates to A. F. of L.—Max S. Hayes, 107; T. W. McCullough, 90; Frank Morrison, 84; Hugh Stevenson, 61; Trustees—Anna Wilson, 91; L. C. Shepard, 74; Thomas McCaffery, 86. For repeal of Section 109, 50; against, 96.

The successful candidates for local officers in Oakland were: President, W. N. Fischer; First Vice-President, C. F. Guenther; Second Vice-President, J. Faunt Le Roy; Secretary-Treasurer, D. L. Beatty; Delegate to I. T. U., H. A. Kletzker; Reading Clerk, C. F. Guenther; Sergeant-at-Arms, E. L. Gregory.

James P. Orwell and family, George E. Mitchell and his son, George E., Jr., and Harry Ward, of the *Call*, left Thursday of this week for a two weeks' camping trip in the Yosemite Valley.

Among the recent arrivals of printers in San Francisco are: L. A. Bickell, Portland; John P. Lees, Los Angeles; William T. Wakeham, Port Huron, Mich.; James A. Tevendale, Rawhide, Nevada; William Stevenson, Pittsburg; L. B. Wright, San Diego; R. L. Merigold, Kansas City; J. B. Durant, Seattle; L. R. Wharton, Seattle; T. E. Walsh, Spokane; R. H. Schneider, Salt Lake; Leonard J. Paice, Melbourne, Australia. Recent departures include Max Krueger, Harry Osborn, C. Sheridan, Frank Burwell, A. W. Lawrence, W. A. Moriarty and I. H. Nistle.

Florence Prouty, wife of Harry E. Prouty, a well known member of No. 21, employed in the job branch of the trade, died at the family residence, 208 Noe street, on Sunday last, the 17th inst. Mrs. Prouty leaves, besides her husband, three small children. The funeral was held Wednesday, the 20th, at St. Helena, Cal., where a requiem high mass was celebrated at the Catholic Church of that place. Mr. Prouty has many sincere friends in the union, all of whom extend their sympathy in the hour of bereavement.

The scheme of voting in chapels was thoroughly tested at the election of No. 21 held on Wednesday last. Each voter was supplied with three ballots (international, local and the priority repeal). Approximately 1737 ballots were cast. The polls were closed at 7 o'clock; the result of the delegate election was made known at 8:30 and the result of the entire vote was made public before 10:30. Now that the system of chapel voting has been put to the extreme test of efficiency, it speaks for itself.

BOTTLE CANERS' STRIKE.

The strike of the Bottle Caners against a ten per cent reduction in wages is still on. A tentative settlement has been accomplished, so far as the Pacific Coast Glass Works is concerned, the management of that concern having pledged themselves to pay the old schedule when the bottle caners return to work. A few details are yet to be adjusted, but it appears that the members of the union will return to work at the old rate and under a closed shop agreement. The Illinois Pacific Glass Works has so far refused to treat with the officers of the union, and the co-operation of the Glass Bottle Blowers will probably be asked in that direction.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON WORKERS' STRIKE.

The Carriage and Wagon Workers are putting up a successful battle against the bosses who are still refusing to sign their agreement. Over one-half of the membership is working under the agreement and the shops are capitulating every day. Some of the larger shops still refuse to sign, but the fact that the work is going to other shops, it is thought, will soon bring them around. The officers of the union have the situation well in hand and look for a cessation of hostilities before the end of the month.

NON-UNION CIGARS.

The Lillie's Cigar Company, which was formerly a union shop at Kalamazoo, Mich., and manufactured the La Azora cigar, and used the blue label of the Cigar Makers International Union of America, is no longer a union shop, and is not now entitled to the use of the union label of the Cigar Makers International Union of America. They have moved to Detroit, Mich., and are now conducting a non-union shop.

THE BEST UNION MAN.

"Who is the best union man?"

Answer: The man who hires union labor himself.

But how can a man working for a daily wage himself hire union labor?

By always purchasing goods that bear the union label.—*Cincinnati Chronicle*.

The shoemakers of Italian birth in Philadelphia have been organizing a society for mutual benefit. The society has been in existence about a month, and has made application for a charter under the laws of Pennsylvania, with the title "Italian Mutual Aid and Beneficial Society of Shoemakers of Philadelphia."

HELP WANTED.

Foreman mechanics of good address and fluent talkers can find lucrative employment with a fraternal beneficial organization doing a larger business than any other like organization in the west. Good returns guaranteed. Apply 207 Monadnock Bldg. ***

DETROIT "NEWS" HANDS POST A LEMON.

It is a pleasure to know that out of all the myriads of the capitalistic press, whose hand is outstretched for the almighty dollar, regardless of how they get it, there is occasionally one too fair and honorable to sell its soul for wealth.

The Detroit *News* will register under that head, as in a published editorial it says:

"Mr. Post is just as dangerous to the industrial peace of the nation as any professional agitator, no more and no less. He and David M. Parry have the agitatory 'bug.' Belonging to hide-bound organizations themselves, they refuse to recognize the right of their employes to meet and agree on a price for their product. Post and Parry would become the paternal guardians of all such workmen who will bow the knees to them, while the workman does not desire paternalism nor as for a guardian who out of the infinite charity of his heart buys half a dozen magazines a month, installs a reading room, and then thinks he has contributed something towards the solution of the 'labor problem.'"

"The labor agitator who preaches that the employers are a rapacious horde, should be silenced; the capitalistic agitator who preaches that labor unions are at sworn enmity with capital, ought likewise to be silenced. Post is no better than Sam Parks."

"The *News* was the champion of fairness between man and man in Michigan when the name of Post was not yet raised from a gloomy obscurity for a substitute for coffee. The people of Michigan are a sufficient jury to leave this point with, while we proceed to tell the real reason why we refused to take Mr. Post's money for two columns of our advertising space wherein unjust calumny was to be printed against the average workingman."

"Post's literature heals no wounds, assists to no better understanding. If it were not so insipid it would be incendiary; certainly, were it to come from the hand of a workingman, Post would hasten to label it 'incendiary.' Mr. Post may aspire, if he will, to become the Tom Lawson of the Employers' League, but the *News* declines to assist him in his spectacular career, or become a channel for his wrath. Moreover, the *News* declines to believe that Mr. Post represents even remotely the sentiments of the most substantial employers."

SEES A SOLUTION OF YELLOW PERIL.

A special dispatch to the *Call* of this city from Los Angeles quotes William R. Wheeler, of this city, recently appointed Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Labor, as follows on the Asiatic immigration question:

"It is my conviction," said he, "that the substitution of peaceful agriculturists from Southern Europe for Chinese and Japanese laborers will eventually settle one of the great problems of California."

"With the completion of the Panama Canal the tide of immigration that now sweeps into New York City will be partly diverted to the Pacific Coast, and desirable farmers will be landed on these shores in large numbers."

"As a long resident of this State I realize that the employment of Asiatics has caused considerable complications. I believe the whole question can be settled amicably and surely by the introduction of Italians and others of the Latin races who take kindly to agricultural pursuits."

"Fruit growers and other employers of labor assure me they will employ white men in preference to Japanese and Chinese if they can be obtained. The establishment of immigration bureaus in some of our large cities would aid in placing many immigrants on the soil."

The Women's Trade Union League of Chicago is organizing a chorus of 500 working women, relatives of union men. They will be trained to sing labor songs at festivals and demonstrations to be held.

STAND TOGETHER.

The following from the *Labor World* of St. Paul, Minn., is one that ought to attract the attention of every wage-earner in the country, as it gives thought for future action along the lines of bettering conditions:

The American workman is, perhaps, the most law-abiding citizen in the world. He has been led to believe that the laws are interpreted and administered to all classes of the community alike. In fact, that they are his protection against the oppression of the rich and the powerful in this country. Yet he now learns, 20 years after the enactment of the Sherman anti-trust law, that it applies to labor; yet, at the same time, the vicious monopolies and trusts are growing, multiplying, and devastating the land.

What is there left for us now to do? Well, our movement had been successful hitherto in educating and humanizing our employers. Many of them are now aware that labor is a human power and can not be purchased the same as bales of cotton or tons of pig iron or salt pork; that a good many other considerations enter into the transactions of purchasing the labor power of their workmen. The ablest lawyers of this country are evidently not aware of this. We will have to educate them also.

We will also have to convince them that while the institution of the Supreme Court is a result of a particular enactment and can therefore be changed, modified, or even abolished by the same method, the trade union movement on the other hand is the product of the social needs of every industrial community. That while there are many communities who have never yet felt the need of such an institution as the Supreme Court there is no civilized country where the working people have not felt the need of organized action along trade union lines as a means of improving position. And as long as this country retains its democratic form of government the workers will create any movement which they feel they are in need of, Supreme Court or no Supreme Court.

Our lawmakers have at times, after considerable urging on the part of those who elected them, and when they were in an unusually sympathetic mood, tried to legislate in the interest of man, forgetting for the time being their own material interests. These lapses of memory have occurred very seldom. Apparently it is just as well for the recent actions of their superiors, the Supreme Court, would indicate that any laws passed for the benefit of struggling humanity would be a waste of time.

On the other hand, decisions like these should teach the people of this country the much-needed lesson that it is equally as dangerous to leave the interpretation of the laws of the land to an irresponsible body of lawyers, however able they may be, as it is the framing of the very laws themselves.

Evidently the work which the Posts and the Parrys have undertaken to "educate" the public as to the nature of the activities of the trade unions of this country has succeeded, at least with the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States. The Van Cleaves may rest on their laurels.

It is indeed an ill wind that blows no good, and this unprecedented application of a law intended for other purposes will serve to more thoroughly awaken the workers to a sense of their own power and responsibility.

Organized labor must abide by the decision of the highest court in the land, whether that decision be just or otherwise; but organized labor need lose no sleep over it, for the recent decisions and injunctions of the courts have done much to cement the ranks of union labor and make them more determined to fight shoulder to shoulder in the noble cause they espouse than anything that has occurred for many years past.

When you purchase a hat, accept none that does not bear the union label, stitched under the sweat-band.

A WOMAN'S IDEA.

Mrs. Bertha Thebo, a member of the W. I. U. L. L. of Duluth, in a letter to a paper of that city, displays a spirit for unionism that ought to animate every union man and woman. She wrote:

How many union men when buying working shirts, overalls, or jumpers, stop to think that a good union-made article can be had from a local manufacturer?

From the experience some of us women have had while agitating for union-label goods, it seems that our greatest obstacle is the attitude of the union men themselves.

It is a joke for the clerks to have us ask for union-made goods.

Another duty the union men owe to their fellows concerns the cooks and waiters' union. How many of them ever insisted on a waitress or waiter wearing a paid-up button before they could serve him? I have only heard of one; there may be more, but they are scarce.

Now let the men get in line and help. We women are working and talking our heads off; only to come up against a blank wall of the men's indifference.

If the men are well disposed let them join with us in boosting the union label, not only for the sake of personal benefit, but for the welfare of the thousands of poor working people all over our country.

Orpheum.

The program at the Orpheum for the week beginning this Sunday matinee has a most attractive appearance and gives every indication of an enjoyable performance. Chief among the new features will be Salerno, the greatest of all jugglers, whose performance is wonderful and is remarkable for a refinement and quiet humor which greatly enhances its effect. Kennedy and Rooney, comedians and eccentric dancers, will reappear after an absence of some years and will renew their popularity with the merry skit, "The Happy Medium." Henry Keane and Olive Briscoe, comedians of note, will present their latest success, the up-to-date farce, "A Trial Marriage." The Dixon Brothers, renowned musical grotesques, who come fresh from triumphs in the principal British music halls, will also be an enjoyable novelty. It will be positively the last week of Madame Mauricia Morichini, Mignonette Kokin, Galetti's monkeys and Will M. Cressy and Blanche Dayne. Madame Morichini will be heard in entirely new songs and Mr. Cressy and Miss Dayne will present for the first time Mr. Cressy's latest one act skit, "The Wyoming Whoop," which is a diverting illustration of the difficulties of newspaper making in a frontier mining camp.

The printers were the first craft of any importance to extend their organization throughout the entire country. The National Typographical Union was established in 1852.

OFFICES FOR UNIONS TO LET.

Three rooms, suitable for Business Agents' offices, for rent, singly or en suite; adjoining Labor Temple. Apply J. W. Bonney, Fourteenth and Mission.

Anthony McAndrews of Cincinnati has been elected International President of the Tobacco Workers' Union to fill the vacancy caused by the death of President Henry Fisher.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY
OF CALIFORNIA

Accounts of individuals, firms, corporations, unions and societies solicited.

Capital paid in - - - - \$1,500,000.00
Resources - - - - \$5,025,939.09

B. G. TOGNAZZI, Manager

42 MONTGOMERY ST., San Francisco, Cal.
Branch at 3039 Sixteenth Street
Branch at 624 Van Ness Avenue



"BELL BRAND" Collars and Cuffs are not only Union made but the best made.
Become indirectly an employer of Union Labor by wearing nothing else.

On Sale Now With

Hansen & Elrick.....	781 Market
Summerfield & Haines.....	1071 Market
L. B. Burgess.....	1512 Market
Prager's Department Store.....	Jones and Market
N. Cohn.....	2188 Market
Hansen & Elrick.....	1105 Fillmore
Weinstock & Lubin.....	Post and Fillmore
Wallenstein & Frost.....	Golden Gate and Van Ness
John J. O'Connor.....	132 Van Ness
D. Edwards.....	4 Mission
Harney & Gallagher.....	2309 Mission
Rosencrantz & Son.....	2468 Mission
Mission Clothiers.....	2625 Mission
Walcott's Shirt Shop.....	2640 Mission
Baltimore Clo. Co.....	34 East
D. E. Hayden.....	Fourteenth and Sanchez
M. A. Dillon.....	3463 Sixteenth
T. F. Higgins.....	3033 Twenty-fourth
O'Neill & Frank.....	4012 Twenty-fourth
Mrs. K. Wendt.....	1523 Guerrero
B. E. Thursbacher.....	2005 Folsom
W. R. Dillon.....	538 Haight
J. F. Goggin.....	3387 Sacramento
C. Patterson.....	1789 McAllister
Frank Bros.....	1344 Fillmore
L. H. Billings.....	2484 Mission

The Features

of a good suit are: class of cut, choice of pattern, and superiority of workmanship.

¶ Years of experience enable me to cut, fit and finish a suit of class. One trial convinces a customer that I possess the knowledge that a tailor should know.

¶ All garments are made by experienced union labor.

¶ I carry an unsurpassed line of imported and domestic woolsens.

M. WEINER

UNION TAILOR

3005-3007 Sixteenth Street

Orpheum Ellis Street, near Fillmore

Absolutely Class "A" Theatre Building

Phone WEST 6000.

Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon, May 22

MATINEE EVERY DAY.

SUPERB VAUDEVILLE.

SALERNO, the most deft and dexterous of all jugglers; KENNEDY AND ROONEY; KEANE-BRISCOE CO.; DIXON BROTHERS; Last week, Great Musical Triumph MADAME MAURICIA MORICRINI; MIGNONETTE KOKIN; GALETTI'S MONKEYS; NEW ORPHEUM MOTION PICTURES. Last week, Immense Comedy Hit, WILL M. CRESSY AND BLANCHE DAYNE, Presenting for the first time Mr. CRESSY'S latest One-act Skit, "THE WYOMING WHOOP."

Evening Prices—10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00.
Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays)
10, 25, 50c.

BEST SMOKE ON EARTH

RED SEAL CIGAR
UNION MADE

RED SEAL CIGAR CO., MANUFACTURERS
133 Hartford St., S. F.

Fredericksburg
BEST
BOTTLE BEER.

SOLD BY
2,000 DEALERS WHY?

DIRECTORY OF LABOR UNIONS.

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters every Friday at 7 p. m. Law and Legislative Committee meets every Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock, at headquarters. Headquarters' telephone, Market 2853.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Stuart. Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Eintracht Hall, 12th and Folsom.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.

Barbers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, at 925 Golden Gate ave; headqrs., room 408.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—2d Wednesdays, Fourth ave. and Clement.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 990 McAllister. P. L. Hoff, Secy.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdqs., 51 Stuart.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 4th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—Meet Tuesdays, 1180 Kentucky.

Boilermakers' No. 25—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays. Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Mangel's Hall, 24th and Folsom.

Bootblacks—1st and 3d Sundays, 1520 Stockton.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 260 Noe.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Broom Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 2025 Howard street.

Box Makers and Sawyers, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Bent's Hall, 22d and Folsom.

Butchers—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

Boat Builders—1st and 3d Thursdays, St. Helen Hall, Fifteenth and Market.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cloak Makers—Headquarters 1517A Golden Gate ave., meet 2d and 4th Tuesday, 1633 Eddy.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—D. J. Grace, 33 Bright street, Station L.

Cloth Casket Workers—Meet 2d Mondays, Polito Hall, 16th and Dolores.

Cemetery Employees—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Commercial Telegraphers—A. W. Copp, Sec'y, 1684 West Seventh St., Oakland.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 922 O'Farrell—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters.

Coopers (Machine)—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cooks, No. 44—Meet Thursdays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Electrical Workers, No. 537—Meet Mondays at 15th and Mission; Headquarters, rm. 9, 15th and Mission.

Freight Handlers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 14th and Church; Headquarters, 6 Bluxome.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Headquarters, 6 Waller; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Garment Cutters—Twin Peaks Hall, 1st and 3d Wednesday.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet Saturday, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

Grocery Clerks—Meet every Thursday, 9 p. m., 1422 Steiner.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, McNamara Hall, 14th bet. Church and Sanchez.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 182 Church.

Hatters—C. Davis, Secy., 1178 Market.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 20th and Guerrero.

Janitors—Meet 1st Sunday, 3d Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—1st and 3d Thursdays Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Machinists, No. 68—Headquarters, 228 Oak; meet Wednesdays.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—L. R. Hooper, Secy., 251 Arkansas.

Machine Hands—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Mailers—Labor Bureau Ass'n Hall, 677 McAllister St., 4th Monday.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Molders Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 2520 Howard.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet every Wednesday, 417 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Painters, No. 986—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Woodman's Hall, 17th bet. Mission and Valencia.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Paste Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Sunday, 441 Broadway.

Post Office Clerks—1st Tuesdays, Polito Hall, 16th bet. Dolores and Guerrero.

Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays, at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 56 Mission; meet Thursdays, Firemen's Hall, Stuart Street.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 186 Erie St.

Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, Pattern Makers' Hall, 3134 Twenty-first.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 186 Erie St.

Rammermen—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meets Tuesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 417 Haight.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Street Railway Employees, Division No. 205—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Street Railway Construction Workers—Meet every Thursday, 1133 Mission.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3d Monday, 91 Stuart.

Ship Drillers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, 114 Dwight Street.

Ship Joiners—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, 14 Folsom; headquarters, 10 Folsom.

Ship Painters, No. 986—Headqrs. 924 Natoma.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Sugar Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesday and 2nd Sunday, 316 Fourteenth.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Stable Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Church and Market, Union Hall.

Tanners—Meet Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero ave.

Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Teamsters—Headquarters, 536 Bryant—Meet Thursday.

Telephone Operators—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Typographical, No. 21—Headquarters, 312 14th. Will J. French, Secy.; meet last Sunday of month, 316 14th.

Upholsterers—Tuesday, 1675 Market.

Undertakers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 2666 Mission.

Waiters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Jefferson Square Hall, Golden Gate Ave., bet. Octavia and Laguna Sts.

Web Pressmen—4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 135 Gough.

PERSONAL.

Z. W. Craig, of San Pedro, Cal., formerly organizer for the State Federation of Labor, was in the city last week. Mr. Craig was a delegate from San Pedro to the Independence League State convention, held at Polito Hall, last Saturday.

Albert B. Kreidler, of New York, business representative of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, is in San Francisco the present week, transacting business for his organization.

T. D. Fennessey of Los Angeles, organizer of the International Typographical Union for the Southern California district, stopped over in San Francisco last week on his way home from Sacramento, where he had been in attendance at the Republican State convention. Fennessey is the man who organized and carried on the successful fight against Harrison Gray Otis, which culminated in the inglorious defeat of that gentleman as a candidate for delegate-at-large from California to the Republican national convention.

Chicago is to have a workingmen's hospital. It is to be an institution managed co-operatively by the labor unions, in which free treatment and medicine will be given the families of workingmen in time of sickness.

Union men of San Francisco should try the La Pacosta, a first-class ten-cent union-made cigar, made by Kelley & Doan, 16th and Valencia Sts. ***

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held May 15, 1908.

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m., President Sweeney in the chair.

Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

CREDENTIALS—Gas Workers, Frank Geherin, vice Phil Knell. Boilermakers, No. 25, Wm. McCarthy, vice Jas. McPike. Delegates seated.

COMMUNICATIONS—*Referred to Executive and Special Committee on Injunctions*—From the American Federation of Labor relative to political action. *Referred to Grocery Clerks' Union*—From the International Retail Clerks' Association, in relation to their per capita tax. *Referred to Organizing Committee*—From the Projecting Operators' Protective Association in relation to affiliation. *Referred to Machinists' Union*—From G. H. Buckner relative to the Smith-Premier Typewriter. *Referred to Machinists and Bridge and Structural Iron Workers*—From the A. F. of L., in reply to a telegram on question of jurisdiction.

REPORTS OF UNIONS—Milkers—Business quiet; prosecuting the boycott on the Guadalupe Dairy; request unionists to demand the label on milk cans. Machinists—Business dull; there are signs pointing to a struggle with large corporations; railroads are abrogating agreements and declaring for the open shop; may mean a national fight.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—The committee reported that the request of the Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Attendants for a boycott on Sutro Baths was laid over, no committee appearing from that union; the Secretary was instructed to continue his efforts at adjustment. The Committee also reported that it had appointed Brothers Schwarting and Schilling as a committee to visit the Laundry Wagon Drivers' Union on the question of boycotting the Mission French Laundry. The Secretary reported that he had visited the Mission French Laundry Company with a committee from the Laundry Wagon Drivers' Union and no definite results were accomplished. Report concurred in.

AUDITING COMMITTEE—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

NEW BUSINESS—Communications from the California Co-Operative Meat Company calling for nominations for directors and financial representatives was taken up. Moved that the matter lay over for one week; carried.

The seat of Brother Oliva, who was absent from six consecutive meetings of the Executive Committee without being excused, was declared vacant.

RECEIPTS—Sugar Workers, \$6; Brewery Workmen, \$8; Cigarmakers, \$6; Stereotypers and Electrotypers, \$4; Stage Employees, \$4; Beer Drivers, \$8; Molders, \$10; Boilermakers No. 25, \$6; Retail Clerks, \$4; Ship Joiners, \$4; Gas Workers, \$10; Rammermen, \$2; Machine Hands, \$4; Soap Workers, \$4; Upholsterers, \$6; Boot and Shoe Cutters, \$2; Milk Wagon Drivers, \$8; Pie Bakers, \$2; Waitresses, \$10; Barber Shop Porters, \$2; Laundry Wagon Drivers, \$6; Total, \$116.00.

EXPENSES—Secretary, \$30; stenographer, \$20; postage, \$3; Daily News, 25 cts.; Bulletin, 25 cts.; Allen's Press Clipping Bureau, \$5; Total, \$58.50.

Adjourned at 8:20 p. m. Respectfully submitted. ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

SOCIALIST PICNIC.

The seventh annual picnic of the Alameda County Socialist Party will be held at East Shore Park, Stege, on Sunday, May 24. A varied programme has been provided, including addresses by prominent speakers, music, games and dancing. Admission will be 25 cents and children free. Parties from San Francisco desiring to attend may take the Key Route ferry to San Pablo avenue, thence by county line car, which transfers at the county line direct to the park.

LIST OF UNION OFFICES.



ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.

*Linotype machines.
*Monotype machines.
*Simplex machines.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
(116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
(37) Altwater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.
(52) American Printing Co., 365 McAllister.
(164) Antique Printing Co., 55 Second.
(79) Arrow Printing Co., 2325 California.
(1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.
(172) Automatic Printing Company, 410 Sacramento.
(48) Baldwin-Rooney Printing Co., 166-168 Valencia.
(186) Bardell Art Co., 711 Sansome.
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co., 212 Leavenworth.
(16) Bartow, J. S., 906 Harrison.
(82) Baumann Printing Co., 120 Church.
(73) *Belcher & Phillips, 1617 Mission.
(6) Benson, Charles W., 425 Berry.
(139) Bien, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian), 643 Stevenson.
(89) Boehme & McCreedy, 513 1/2 Octavia.
(99) Bolte & Braden, 50 Main.
(104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
(166) Brower-Morse Co., 136 Fern avenue.
(93) Brown & Power, 418 Sansome.
(3) *Brunt, Walter N. Co., 391 Jessie, at Fifth.
(4) Buckley & Curtin, 38 Mint Ave.
(175) Budd Printer, 758 Howard.
(8) *Bulletin, The, 767 Market.
(10) *Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Battery and Commercial.
(11) *Call, The, Third and Market.
(71) Canessa Printing Co., 635 Montgomery.
(90) *Carlisle & Co., 1130 Mission.
(39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.
(97) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
(9) Cooper, F. J., Adv. Agcy, Brady & W. Mission.
(40) *Chronicle, The, Market and Kearny.
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.
(142) *Crockett, H. S. Co., 230-240 Brannan.
(25) *Daily News, Ninth, near Folsom.
(160) Davis, H. C., 2712 Mission.
(157) Davis, H. L., 1552 Eddy.
(12) Dettner Press, 451 Bush.
(179) Donaldson, C. G., 330 Jackson.
(46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.
(54) Elite Printing Co., 897 Valencia.
(62) Eureka Press, Inc., 245 Minna.
(42) *Examiner, The, Folsom and Spear.
(178) Faisst, Charles G., 1437 O'Farrell.
(185) Fetter & Oster, 320 McAllister.
(53) Foster & Ten Bosch, 57-59 Clementina.
(101) Francis-Valentine Co., 285 Thirteenth.
(180) Frank Printing Co., 1353 Post.
(78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co., Battery and Sacramento.
(121) *German Demokrat, 51 Third.
(75) Gille Co., 2257 Mission.
(56) *Gilmartin & Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
(17) Golden State Printing Co., 1842 Sutter.
(14) Goldwin & Slyter, 184-186 Erie.
(122) Guedet Printing Co., 131 Falcon Avenue.
(127) *Halle & Scott, 68 Fremont.
(36) Hanak Hargens Co., 426 Fulton.
(20) Hancock Bros., 227 Bush.
(158) *Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.
(19) *Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
(47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 725 Folsom.
(182) International Press, 568 Capp.
(150) *International Printing Co., 330 Jackson.
(66) Jalumstein Printing Co., 514 Turk.
(98) Janssen Printing Co., 1646 Howard.
(124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.
(176) Kohlberg-Cassina Co., 967 Golden Gate Ave.
(21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.
(111) Lafontaine, J. R., 402 Dupont.
(67) Lane & Stapleton, 347 Clay.
(50) Latham & Swallow, 510 Clay.
(141) *La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.
(57) *Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.
(118) Livingston, L., 640 Commercial.
(198) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
(45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.
(41) Lynch, James T., 130 Van Ness Avenue.
(102) Mackey & McMahon, 1731 Mission.
(174) Marshall Press, 32 Grove.
(23) Majestic Press, 434 Octavia.
(135) Mayer Printing Co., 29 Henry.
(22) Mitchell, John J., 52 Second.
(58) Monahan, John, 311 Battery.
(24) Morris, H. C. Co., 537 Front.
(159) McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.
(55) McNeil Bros., 788 McAllister.
(91) McNicoll, John R., 532 Commercial.
(65) *Murdock Press, The, 68 Fremont.
(115) *Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
(105) *Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
(43) Nevin, C. W. Co., 916 Howard.
(86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.
(144) Organized Labor, 212 Leavenworth.
(59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.
(70) *Phillips & Van Orden, 1617 Mission.
(110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
(168) Polyglot Press, 732 Broadway.
(60) *Post, The Evening, 992 Valencia.
(109) Primo Press, 67 First.
(143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Divisadero.
(64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Ave.
(71) *Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.
(26) *Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.
(151) Rossi, S. J., 315 Union.
(83) Samuel, Wm., 16 Larkin.
(30) Sanders Printing Co., 443 Pine.
(145) *San Francisco Newspaper Union, 818 Mission.
(84) *San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.
(125) *Shanley Co., The, 6 Ritch.
(152) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Clay.
(21) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.
(28) *Springer & Co., 1039 Market.
(29) *Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
(88) Standard Printing Co., 324 Clay.
(49) Steward Printing Co., 480 Turk.
(27) Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.

- (63) Telegraph Press, 66 Turk.
(149) Terry Printing Co., 2488 Mission.
(163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
(177) United Presbyterian Press, 1074 Guerrero.
(85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.
(171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
(33) *Van Cott, W. S., 1561 Post.
(35) *Wale Printing Co., Fillmore and Bush.
(161) Western Press, Inc., 3211 Sixteenth.
(34) Williams, Jos., 1215 Turk.
(112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

BOOKBINDERS.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
(116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
(128) Barry, Ed., 508 Commercial.
(104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
(93) Brown & Power Co., 418 Sansome.
(142) Crocker Co., H. S., 230-240 Brannan.
(56) Gilmartin Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
(19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
(47) Hughes, E. C., 725 Folsom.
(100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 67 First.
(130) McIntyre, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 1132 Mission.
(169) Mayle & Osterloh, 292 Gough.
(115) Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
(105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
(110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.
(47) Slater, J. A., 725 Folsom.
(28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
(132) Thumler & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.
(163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
(171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
(85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.
(133) Webster, Fred., 1250 Hayes.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (27) Bingley, L. B., 1076 Howard.
(31) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
(37) Brown, Wm. Engraving Co., 365 McAllister.
(36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.
(30) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and Battery.
(29) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
(28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 325 Eighth, Oakland.
(44) Sierra Engraving Co., 560 Ninth, Oakland.
(32) Tibbitts, H. C., 1590 Geary.
(38) Western Process Engraving Co., 369 Natoma.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

Calkins Newspaper Syhdicate, Commercial and Battery.
Hofschneider Bros., Brady and West Mission.

MAILERS.

Rightway Mailing Agency, 391 Jessie.

NOTE.—The office of the Allied Printing Trades Council of San Francisco is located at 312 Fourteenth street. Business Agent George A. Tracy and Secretary W. C. Booth may be addressed as above.

"WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home, where it can be conveniently referred to. Officers of unions are requested to have the list posted weekly on bulletin boards at headquarters.

Golden Gate Cloak and Suit House and Pacific Cloak and Suit House, Market street, between Taylor and Jones.

Bekin Van and Storage Company.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Kullman, Salz & Co., tanners, Benicia, Cal.
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
M. Hart, furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore street.
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
Capitol Restaurant, 726 Turk street.
McMahon, Keyer & Steigler Bros., 1711 O'Farrell and Van Ness avenue and Ellis street, tailors.
A. T. Becraft, carriage manufacturer, Twenty-third and Bartlett streets.
Clark's Bakery, 439 Van Ness avenue.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend street.
American Tobacco Company.
McRoskey Sanitary Bedding Company, Golden Gate avenue and Gough street.
Brockton Shoe Co., 1025 Fillmore street.
Guadaloupe Dairy.
Terminus Barber Shop, J. F. Brown, proprietor, 16 Market street.
Golden Gate Stables, 806 Buchanan.
Moraghan Oyster Company.

Some of the mine owners of the West boast that they have obtained control of a labor-saving drilling machine that will assist them to smash the union without fail. The machine is said to do the work of 50 men.

DOINGS AND SAYINGS.

FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

There is every reason why a union man should demand the union label.

The union label is an emblem of decency, manhood, integrity and honesty.

Unless you stand up for your principles, you need not expect to have them respected by others.

Congress costs us \$150 a minute. Thirty minutes of the kind we have had is more than plenty.

Some men seem to prefer a pat on the back from their "boss" than an increase in their wages.

The most practical, most powerful friends of the workingman are his purchasing power and his ballot.

Every wage-earner is wanted in the ranks of the labor movement to do battle for increased opportunities and better conditions.

That million and a half war fund of the Manufacturers' Association seems to be getting in its work. Ask Samuel Gompers.

Don't forget that every member who becomes suspended and whom you persuade to reinstate is as good as a new member acquired.

If the capitalists provoked the "panic" in order to destroy the unions, let them find out that "panics" promote unionism with a vengeance.

Labor must and will exercise its every lawful right to protect not only its own interests and welfare, but those of every man, woman and child of our country.

Some of these "stand pat" artists in Congress will have their bluff called at the next election. Then we'll find out how they have been bluffing on a busted flush.

If all the energy reserved from the boycott is put behind the union label the results will surprise you. Even the huge trusts will fall if their goods do not move.

Some Congressmen are indifferent, some negligent, some hostile, others staunch in their attitude to organized labor. Which will you vote for, brother? It's up to you.

Too much can never be said in favor of labor agitation. It is an old story with some, but nevertheless it is working out the salvation of the toiling masses more than anything else.

"Restore confidence," says the capitalist editor, "and prosperity will follow." That ought to be easy enough in a country where financing is done by confidence men, says the *Appeal*.

"Purporting to come" from representatives of organized labor, is the way "Uncle Joe" Cannon prefaced his remarks when he presented labor's memorial to Congress. Isn't Joe a cute old cuss?

It should be borne in mind that there is no law, aye, not even a court decision, compelling union men or the friends of labor to buy a Buck's stove or range. No, not even to buy a Loewe hat.

Capital is now having its innings in the courts against labor and is laughing loud and gleefully; but there is an old saying that "he who laughs last laughs best." Labor's innings are yet to come.

If the recent anti-labor decisions of the United States Supreme Court serve to emphasize the value of the union label, the said decisions will prove a benefit rather than an injury to the cause of labor.

The State Supreme Court of Missouri affirmed the sentence of Clarence O. Skinner, treasurer of the St. Louis Billposters' and Billers' Union, of two years in the penitentiary for having embezzled \$500 of the union's funds.

When you cast your ballot do not forget your union principles. A vote in the wrong direction on election day will undo the work you have been trying to accomplish the other three hundred and sixty-four days of the year.

The sooner the honest trade unionists "spew out" the political tricksters and fakirs and heelers who graft themselves onto the union movement only to try to sell the working men out at the first opportunity the better it will be for the unions.

ASPHALT TRUST REPUDIATES ITS VOLUNTARY CONTRACTS.

In editorial consideration of possible intervention by the United States in the matter of claims by American companies against Venezuela, stress has been laid by many writers on the tenor of contracts upon which the concessions involved were based. The binding nature of these contracts was forcibly set forth in the brief filed with the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations by Hon. John W. Foster, who was Secretary of State under President Harrison.

Mr. Foster first shows that all Venezuelan officials are by the constitution of Venezuela prohibited from executing any contract of public interest that does not contain provision for settlement by the Venezuelan courts, of all disputes and controversies arising under the contract in question. Under this constitutional provision the following clause was inserted in the contract that authorized the New York and Bermudez Company to exploit the asphalt lake in the State of Bermudez.

"Art II—Doubts and controversies to which this contract may give rise shall be decided by the tribunals of the republic (of Venezuela) in conformity with its laws."

In another clause it is stipulated that "the want of compliance with any of the conditions herein set forth annuls *de facto* the present contract."

The question of the right of relief from the stipulation of this contract and others like it has been more than once adjudicated by international tribunals. Under the treaty of 1885, based on such a contract a claim was presented before the United States and Venezuelan Claims Commission. In overruling it, the umpire, Hon. John V. L. Findlay of Baltimore, said:

"Venezuela certainly had a right to insert the clause cited in the contract, and the concessionaries had an equal right to decline the concession on such terms. When they made their contract they knew exactly what they were doing and with whom they were contracting. . . . they agreed that their whole case, whatever it might be, should be finally disposed of by the domestic tribunals of that country."

"Have they any standing before this Commission? We have no right to make a contract which the parties themselves did not make."

The claim was accordingly rejected.

In the decision of Mr. C. A. M. Darge, appointed by the Dutch government as umpire of the Hague Tribunal to hear the claims of the Orinoco Company and the Orinoco Steamship Company, reference is made to the British government's declaration that diplomatic intervention cannot be invoked until claimants have exhausted all their ordinary legal remedies in the local courts. Mr. Darge concludes:

"It must be concluded that the article of the contracts quoted disables the contracting parties to base a claim on this contract before any other tribunal than that which they have freely and deliberately chosen. . . . Parties have contracted themselves out of any interpretation of the contract and out of any judgment about the ground for damages for reason of the contract except by the judges designed by the contract. . . . The Commission . . . cannot allow these claims."

Thus the Department of State, in urging the claims now before the Senate, is not only disregarding the express stipulations of contracts voluntarily entered into by the claimants, but is taking a position diametrically opposed to the decisions of arbitration commissioners to which our government was a party and by which in good morals it should be bound. Should Congress listen to the claimants whose cases are now before the Senate, and authorize any drastic measure for the enforcement of these claims, such action would be an assault not only upon the sovereignty and jurisprudence of Venezuela, but of the other independent Latin American States. This could not fail to create a very unfavorable impression throughout Central and South America.

WHAT AN INJUNCTION IS.

The following definition of an injunction is very much to the point and is a good thing for all who are interested in the trades-union movement to read—and then re-read:

An injunction is a law which is not found on the statute-books.

A law which has never been voted on and adopted by any set of legislators.

A law which has never been signed by any Governor or President.

A law which came into being as the will of one man.

An injunction is a law made by a judge. Penalties are fixed by the same judge.

And the offenders are tried before the same judge.

The labor injunction is a judge-made process for depriving labor men of their legal rights in times of strikes.

Contempt of court in violation of a labor injunction is a crime which consists not in the violation of statutory laws, but in the violation of judge-made law.

UNION PATTERNS.

Owing to the fact that many patterns on the market are the product of non-union labor, the most notorious of which are the Butterick productions, the following list of patterns, all of which are the product of union labor, is published for the benefit of all women's auxiliaries and wives of union men who appreciate the importance of their position as buyers for the household, and who support the principles of unionism by the purchase of union-made goods in all lines on which the label may be obtained:

McCall's.
Economy.
Home Pattern Co.
Paris Modes.
Pictorial Review.
Independent Peerless.
Union Dime.

TRADES UNIONS AND TRUSTS.

A trust, as the word has come to be understood, means a combination of individual concerns in any given industry for the control of the market in that particular industry; to enhance the selling price of a finished product and to increase dividends. The inciting cause is greed. The only similarity an industrial trust bears to a labor organization is that it is a combination. Labor can not by the widest stretch of the imagination be classed as of the same nature as an "industrial combination." In the first place, a trade union is an inclusive and not an exclusive proposition. It does not seek to reduce its membership, but is constantly seeking to add thereto. It does not seek to control the market. But it does seek to secure for its members a just equivalent for the effort of its members found in a finished product.—*The Indianapolis Union.*

ARE YOU A COMMONER?

PROTECT YOURSELF.

Why pay an insurance company a profit when you can join the Commoners of America—a fraternal beneficiary society that pays for sickness, accident or death, and pays a cash benefit every five years. Listen to the organizer. ***

It was specially recommended by the Norfolk convention that the American Federation of Labor organizers in every part of the country should give particular attention to the formation of local women's label leagues to be affiliated with the Woman's International Union Label League. Every effort should be made to encourage the organization of the women, who are really the purchasing agents of the family, and to more fully inform them as to the importance of demanding union label articles.

Demand union-label cigars and tobacco.

Meet Me Face to Face



TOM DILLON

San Francisco's
Leading Hatter

712 Market Street
Opposite Call Bldg.

UNION MADE HATS
\$2.50 and Up

A LUCKY BUY

From a Wholesale Woolen House—

REMNANTS Some make Suits, some Coats
and Vests, and some Pants

LET ME BE YOUR TAILOR

DRESNER 1188 McALLISTER 3 DOORS
BELOW FILLMORE

Price—Suits, \$18; Coat and Vest, \$12; Pants, \$5



This is the only genuine
Label of the United
Cloth, Hat and Cap
Makers of North America,
affiliated with the
American Federation of
Labor.

GENERAL OFFICE

62 East Fourth Street, New York City
Beware of Imitation and Fraudulent Labels.

\$1.00—A WEEK—\$1.00
Ready Made Suits

CALIFORNIA CREDIT CLOTHING COMPANY
59 STOCKTON STREET, Near Market



SEE that the Barten-
der who waits on
you wears one of these
Buttons. The color for
May is gold on green.

It's Your Fault

If you are not using our
"book account" system and
charging the suits and skirts
you need—Women's Wearing
Apparel on CREDIT.

O'REILLY
Cloak and Suit Co.

2045 MISSION STREET
Near Sixteenth Street